The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
W. P. BIAN, Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY. Single copy, 3 cents, delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; monthly (in advance), $10 00.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.
The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Choicest News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Information, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. One Year ($2 00); Six Months ($2 00); in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance are these terms to be deviated from.
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1872. NO. 265.

FIRST EDITION.

POLITICAL.

Fourteenth Ohio District Republican Convention—Five Dollars Per Head Offered for Greeley Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 16, 1872.

The Fourteenth District Republican Convention has been called to meet in this city August 6th. Major W. S. Hickox, of this city, will probably be the nominee. He will make a strong man against Berry, but the district is hopelessly Democratic.

The confusion in political matters still continues. A prominent Democrat of Franklin township, one of the strongest Democratic strongholds of the county, has offered five dollars a head for all the Greeley Democrats that can be found in his township. Another active and influential Democrat remarked in the hearing of your correspondent that throughout the country there were four Democrats who would not vote for Greeley where there was one Republican that would. Republicans admit, however, that there are more Liberals than they like to see. Some of the sanguine Liberal Republicans are already parcelling out the government offices among themselves in anticipation of a Greeley triumph, without regard to the claims of the Democrats, who are to furnish the votes. These embryonic officers range from foreign missions to postoffices. It is still a disputed question as to whose speech killed the dog at the Greeley and Brown ratification meeting. There seems to be a disposition, however, to give General Brinkerhoff the credit.

The weather is still dry and hot. A few light showers yesterday and to-day have only served to lay the dust.

The Proposed National Convention at Louisville.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Blanton Duncan in a letter suggests the holding of a Labor Reform Convention at Louisville, on the 3d of September, to which Horace H. Day replies that he and his friends will do all they can to prepare the way for such a union with all honest opponents of both Grant and Greeley.

Ohio Coalition Mass Convention.

CINCINNATI, O., July 16.—Representatives from the Democratic and Liberal State Committees met here this morning to consult as to calling a State mass convention. It was finally decided to issue a call for a mass convention to meet in this city July 31; at which time two Senatorial Electors will be chosen. General co-operation between the Liberals and Democrats was agreed on.

Indiana Democratic Congressional Nomination.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 16.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Fifth Indiana District nominated Cyrus F. McNutt, of Martinsville, for Congress.

Republican Mass Meeting at Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 16.—A Republican mass meeting was held in Corinthian Hall tonight. The audience was an extremely large one, many being compelled to retire for want of room. Judge Geo. W. Rawson presided. The list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was composed of many of the most influential citizens and active Republicans of the city. Mr. Sherman Booth made a brilliant speech in vindication of the character of President Grant. Judge Tourgee also delivered a stirring speech.

The Campaign in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 16.—The Conservative ratification mass meeting here to-day was largely attended. Speeches were made by Senator Doolittle and Governor Tipton, Gov. Walker ex-Senator Miller, of Georgia, Gov. Graham, Col. Joseph J. Davis, Judge Fowler, Col. Master and others. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

"Great Expectations."

COLUMBUS, O., July 16.—A very large number of persons from all parts of Ohio are expected to be present at the mass convention in this city on July 31st to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown. Speeches are expected from Gratz Brown, Carl Schurz, Lyman Trumbull, Thos. A. Hendricks and C. R. Buckalew. The meeting will be held during the day and evening. Half fare arrangements have been made with the leading railroads.

Republican State Convention Called in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, July 16.—The Republican Committee of Tennessee will publish a call in the *Banner*, to-morrow for a State Convention on the 4th of September to nominate candidates for Governor and Congressman for the State at large.

Schurz's First Campaign Speech.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Senator Schurz arrived home to-day. It is not yet announced, but it is understood that he will make his opening campaign speech here next Monday.

Coalition "Confab" and Election—Congressional Nomination.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Democratic and Liberal Republican State Central Committees of Illinois met at Springfield to-day, and organized a Democratic Committee by electing C. H. McCormick, of Cook county, Chairman, and George S. Kimbally, of Cook, Secretary. Liberal Republicans elected E. L. Green, of Sangamon, Chairman. The two committees held a joint session and unanimously agreed upon Judge John M. Custace, of Lee, as candidate for Attorney General, in place of Lawrence Weldon, declined, and selected a full electoral ticket, with ex-Gov. Bross, of Cook, and Judge J. D. Caton, of Lasalle, as electors for the State at large. The Republican Congressional Convention in the Sixteenth District met at Vandalia to-day and nominated Gen. James S. Martin, of Marion county, by acclamation.

TAMMANY ON TRIAL.

The Case of William M. Tweed Commenced at Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, July 16.—The trial of Tweed commenced to-day in the Supreme Court, general term. The defendants' counsel are Messrs. David Dudley Field, Stoughton, Fullerton, Burrill, Reynolds, Bartlett, John Graham and Root; for the prosecution Messrs. O'Conor, Tilden and Peckham. A motion was made by the defense that the court enter judgment for a nominal sum, under which the case could be taken to the Court of Appeals. O'Conor opposed the motion, believing it his duty to press the case without listening to any proposition from the defense. The defense claimed the right to be heard, whereupon the court decided to hear arguments in the Tweed and Connelly cases together, and Stoughton made the opening speech for the defense.

The argument, as when the case was previously up, was against the right of the State to bring suit. Connelly's case was argued for the defense at length on the same ground.

After further argument by Mr. O'Conor, the court adjourned till to-morrow, with the understanding that the discussion would then be concluded.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Thomas Knowland, of Henryville, Indiana, and his nephew, Samuel Knowland, renewed an old quarrel Monday evening, when Thomas drew a revolver and shot Samuel in the abdomen. Samuel then, although mortally wounded, emptied a revolver at Thomas, killing him instantly. Both were well known and highly respected in the neighborhood.

The first bale of new cotton received in Galveston, Texas, this season, was sold yesterday for ninety-three cents per pound, in gold.

Bamberger, Bloom & Co., opened an immense new dry goods palace at Louisville, Ky., yesterday, with a sumptuous supper and banquet, at which six thousand persons participated. Senator McCreery made the inaugural address. The building cost $250,000.

Jerry Woods and Fred. Roller had a difficulty near Memphis on Monday night, during which Woods stabbed Roller, inflicting a wound from which he died.

On last Sunday Major W. A Lockett, engineer of the Ripley Railroad, was stabbed and killed at Middleton, Tenn., by Conductor McKnight, of the Mississippi Central Railroad.

The Atlantic Bank, of Brooklyn, is to be wound up as a National institution and resume business as a State bank.

A rain cloud burst on the Honesdale branch of the Erie Railway about six o'clock Monday evening, washing away the road-bed for a distance of one hundred feet. It will take several days to repair damages.

A fire broke out at Rising Sun, Md., yesterday, destroying the Maryland House and other property to the value of about $40,000.

Yesterday was the hottest of the season at Bangor, Maine, the thermometer standing at 98 in the shade.

J. C. Cover, United States consul at the Azores, died on board the Barque Fredonia on the fourth of July, while on passage home. He belonged in Lancaster, Wisconsin.

The steamer Westphalia, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday.

Hiram A. Daniels, late Treasurer of the Wilton Manufacturing Company, whose mills at East Wilton, N. H., were recently destroyed by fire, is alleged to be a defaulter to the amount of $40,000. By his defalcation numerous persons who have trusted him with their property, among them widows and orphans, are sufferers, but to what extent is not publicly known.

Scioto county, Ohio, on Monday voted $200,000 for a railroad to be constructed through that county.

William Hastings, from Garden Grove, Iowa, was found murdered at Grove Island Station, Nebraska, yesterday, having been stabbed in the back and shot through the heart.

A fire at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, last night, destroyed the soap and candle establishment of Johnson & Jones. Loss on stock and building $50,000; insurance not known.

PITTSBURGH POST ON GRANT AND GREELEY.

Of the Two, Grant is Preferable—Democrats can Never go for Greeley.

THE DEMOCRACY RUINED.

Less than two months ago the *Post* believed that to abandon the Democratic organization and affiliate with Greeleyism would "bring political ruin." These are its words:

We think that *the right course is to stand by our ancient and honorable Democratic organization*, and not allow ourselves to be drawn away from it, through any hope of some partial or temporary triumph which might be secured by affiliation with our political enemies. We *think it will bring political ruin*, instead of that grand success which our principles deserve.—*Post*, May 21.

NO DEMOCRATIC VOTES FOR A RADICAL.

Has Greeley sufficiently repudiated his life-long doctrines to entitle him to Democratic votes? Is he still a Radical? These are important questions in the light of what follows:

Greeley is fighting against some of the measures of the Grant administration; and thus far, and no farther, he is indorsing a portion of the Democratic principle of government; but *he will have to repudiate several of his own life-long doctrines of government* ere he can claim to be a Democrat; and we take the ground that *he cannot be a Radical and at the same time get Democratic votes*. One or the other must be given up.—*Post*, May 22.

THE CHOICE OF EVILS.

How is it now, Mr. *Post*? Was the *choice* made better by the action at Baltimore?

The Democracy have not yet admitted that they are restricted to a *choice of evils*, as heretofore represented by Grant and Greeley.—*Post*, May 24.

CONCERNING ORTHODOXY.

Is the *Post* still orthodox, or has it laid itself open to the charge of swallowing an "expediency" candidate—and that candidate a Radical? Read:

We are rather inclined to the belief that the Democracy will hesitate for a considerable period before accepting either Grant or Greeley, *or any other Republican*. In fact, it stands to the credit of the Democratic party, in the current political history of the country, that it *never made such nominations, and never named expediency candidates*. * * * It is your Radical who resorts to expediency.—*Post*, May 24.

CANNOT BE DRAGOONED OR BULLIED.

Judge Black truly says: "*There are many thousands of men in the Democratic party who will refuse to be dragooned or bullied into the support of the Cincinnati ticket.*"—*Post*, May 25.

How is it with you now, neighbor? Have you the same emphatic indorsement for Judge Black's "true saying"

WILL IT BE TOM SCOTT?

The *Post* will certainly not support Greeley longer than it can get an honest orthodox candidate. Its sole object is to *divide the Radical vote* with Greeley. Listen:

"We prefer two Republican candidates to one, to divide the Radical vote. So let Grant and Greeley run by all means."—*Post*, May 27.

WILL THEY "POST" GRANT?

We rather think it may. The ground has been laid in the following ingenious manner:

"The strongest advocates in the Democratic party in favor of indorsing the nomination of Greeley, do not pretend to do so on any other ground than expediency and availability. In that way alone, they say, can we succeed. We can tell them a better and more certain way: *Go for Grant.*"—*Post*, May 28.

CAPITAL AND DIVIDEND.

The capital of the Democracy, according to an inventory in the *Post* of May 28, was: "Nearly 3,000,000 voters, three of whom were the 'penny boy bondsmen,' and hence unpurchasable; "one thousand Democratic newspapers," also unpurchasable; "an active, living organization in almost every town, county and State in the Union;" "ten to fourteen Senators, and about one hundred Representatives in Congress," and "the Governors of one-fourth of all the States, the Legislatures in nearly as many, and half the Legislatures in other States where they have not the Governors." The Liberal assets are a few sore-headed Radicals—Schurz, Trumbull, Greeley, Brown, and probably Sumner—without confidence of their ability to "withdraw ten per cent. of the Radical vote of the country;" no Radical newspapers except the *Tribune*, and perhaps one or two more, no German papers, no Legislatures, etc. It then sums up:

We do not see how the Democracy can consent to such a bargain. Nor can we see any prospect that the Liberal strength can increase. *It is more than probable that the support will fall off from Greeley. They will go solid for Grant. Nor will the Germans, who love and admire Schurz, go for the Philosophic Greeley. The expectation that he can divide the masses of the Democrats* IS UTTERLY VAIN. Surely, then, it would be *the silliest bargain ever made* in which the Democracy engaged. Why, we should lose our entire capital, and never see a penny of dividend.—*Post*, May 28.

LIVINGSTONE.

The Discovery of the Great Traveler—The Story of His Five Years' Wanderings—The Sources of the Nile—Ivory Used for Door-posts—A White Race in the Interior of Africa—Romance Itself Outdone.

The New York *Herald* of Monday contains a full description of its correspondent's—Stanley's—eleven months' search for Dr. Livingstone. According to the statement battles had to be fought and won, treaties made, and bribes paid to the Arabs before the explorers and their retainers could proceed with anything like safety. At last, however, the suburbs of Ujiji were reached, the expedition firing guns as it entered, and bearing the American flag at its head. Among the astonished which came to question what the uproar meant were the servants of Livingstone. These ran ahead in haste to inform him that an Englishman was coming.

THE MEETING.

Advancing into the town he saw, in the center of a knot of Arabs, and presenting a striking contrast to their apparel from his white-looking and gray-bearded white man, in a navy cap, with a faded gold band about it, and red woolen jacket. This white man was Dr. David Livingstone, the hero traveler, the object of the search. "Dr. Livingstone, I presume," said the correspondent. "Yes," was the answer, with a smile, and this was the introduction.

After the lapse of a few days, passed by the correspondent in recovering from his fatigue, and by Dr. Livingstone in reading the packages of letters brought him, he wrote the former a description of his travels and discoveries during the past five years, which we condense as follows:

LIVINGSTONE'S STORY.

Dr. Livingstone's expedition left Zanzibar in March, 1866. On the 7th of April he left the sea-coast with an expedition consisting of thirty men, twelve of whom were Sepoys. He also had with him six camels, three buffaloes, two mules and three donkeys. The route of the expedition teemed with difficulties, and soon derful river a length of over 2,000 miles of direct latitude.

BACK TO UJIJI.

After this discovery he returned to Ujiji, whence he dated those letters to the London Geographical Society, under whose auspices he traveled, which, though the outside world still doubted that the traveler was alive, fully satisfied the minds of the members of that society.

AFTER RESTING AT UJIJI

He thought of exploring the head of the Tanganyika and ascertaining whether this had any connection, but the aversion of the Wajiji, which would have deprived him of most of his cloth, prevented him. At the end of June, 1869, he set off by way of Uguhha for his LAST SERIES OF EXPLORATIONS.

Fifteen days' march brought him to Manyema, a virgin country, but lately known to the Arabs even. On the threshold of great discoveries he was

LAID UP FOR SIX MONTHS FROM ULCERS

In the feet. When recovered he set off northerly, working his way north, bit by bit, against numerous and varied difficulties, making a number of important discoveries concerning the great central line of drainage in that region, until he was compelled to turn back to Ujiji. He heard of another large lake situated still further to the north, in the same line of drainage as the other four lakes discovered by him, and against the compulsion to return he fought with all his iron will and energy, but in vain. His men had mutinied and absolutely refused to budge a step, and to Ujiji he was obliged to return a baffled, sick and weary and destitute man. It was in this state the *Herald* correspondent met him only eighteen days after his arrival. So far had the traveler gone north that he was at the beginning of the final and certain end. Six hundred miles of waterbed had been examined carefully. At the beginning of the seventh hundred the false slaves sent to him as escort from the British Consul at Zanzibar refused to proceed further, compelling an abandonment of the exploration when on the very point of complete and final success.

THE MISSING LINK.

That he has actually discovered the sources of the Nile, he has no sort of doubt. Still this little link remains to be supplied. In this blank, north of latitude four degrees south, is a lake, it was reported to Dr. Livingstone—out of which Lefiechick's branch, the Bahr Ghazal and the White Nile. He has followed this river from eleven degrees south—*never so much as two consecutive days due north, and never expediency candidates.*" * * * It is your Radical who resorts to expediency.—*Post*, May 24.

CANNOT BE DRAGOONED OR BULLIED.

Judge Black truly says: "*There are many thousands of men in the Democratic party who will refuse to be dragooned or bullied into the support of the Cincinnati ticket.*"—*Post*, May 25.

How is it with you now, neighbor? Have you the same emphatic indorsement for Judge Black's "true saying"

WILL IT BE TOM SCOTT?

The *Post* will certainly not support Greeley longer than it can get an honest orthodox candidate. Its sole object is to *divide the Radical vote* with Greeley. Listen:

"We prefer two Republican candidates to one, to divide the Radical vote. So let Grant and Greeley run by all means."—*Post*, May 27.

WILL THEY "POST" GRANT?

We rather think it may. The ground has been laid in the following ingenious manner:

"The strongest advocates in the Democratic party in favor of indorsing the nomination of Greeley, do not pretend to do so on any other ground than expediency and availability. In that way alone, they say, can we succeed. We can tell them a better and more certain way: *Go for Grant.*"—*Post*, May 28.

CAPITAL AND DIVIDEND.

The capital of the Democracy, according to an inventory in the *Post* of May 28, was: "Nearly 3,000,000 voters, three of whom were the 'penny boy bondsmen,' and hence unpurchasable; "one thousand Democratic newspapers," also unpurchasable; "an active, living organization in almost every town, county and State in the Union;" "ten to fourteen Senators, and about one hundred Representatives in Congress," and "the Governors of one-fourth of all the States, the Legislatures in nearly as many, and half the Legislatures in other States where they have not the Governors." The Liberal assets are a few sore-headed Radicals—Schurz, Trumbull, Greeley, Brown, and probably Sumner—without confidence of their ability to "withdraw ten per cent. of the Radical vote of the country;" no Radical newspapers except the *Tribune*, and perhaps one or two more, no German papers, no Legislatures, etc. It then sums up:

We do not see how the Democracy can consent to such a bargain. Nor can we see any prospect that the Liberal strength can increase. *It is more than probable that the support will fall off from Greeley. They will go solid for Grant. Nor will the Germans, who love and admire Schurz, go for the Philosophic Greeley. The expectation that he can divide the masses of the Democrats* IS UTTERLY VAIN. Surely, then, it would be *the silliest bargain ever made* in which the Democracy engaged. Why, we should lose our entire capital, and never see a penny of dividend.—*Post*, May 28.

LIVINGSTONE.

The Discovery of the Great Traveler—The Story of His Five Years' Wanderings—The Sources of the Nile—Ivory Used for Door-posts—A White Race in the Interior of Africa—Romance Itself Outdone.

The New York *Herald* of Monday contains a full description of its correspondent's—Stanley's—eleven months' search for Dr. Livingstone. According to the statement battles had to be fought and won, treaties made, and bribes paid to the Arabs before the explorers and their retainers could proceed with anything like safety. At last, however, the suburbs of Ujiji were reached, the expedition firing guns as it entered, and bearing the American flag at its head. Among the astonished which came to question what the uproar meant were the servants of Livingstone. These ran ahead in haste to inform him that an Englishman was coming.

THE MEETING.

Advancing into the town he saw, in the center of a knot of Arabs, and presenting a striking contrast to their apparel from his white-looking and gray-bearded white man, in a navy cap, with a faded gold band about it, and red woolen jacket. This white man was Dr. David Livingstone, the hero traveler, the object of the search. "Dr. Livingstone, I presume," said the correspondent. "Yes," was the answer, with a smile, and this was the introduction.

After the lapse of a few days, passed by the correspondent in recovering from his fatigue, and by Dr. Livingstone in reading the packages of letters brought him, he wrote the former a description of his travels and discoveries during the past five years, which we condense as follows:

LIVINGSTONE'S STORY.

Dr. Livingstone's expedition left Zanzibar in March, 1866. On the 7th of April he left the sea-coast with an expedition consisting of thirty men, twelve of whom were Sepoys. He also had with him six camels, three buffaloes, two mules and three donkeys. The route of the expedition teemed with difficulties, and soon

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Direct Importation Regulations.

Certified Invoice Insisted Upon.

The Northwest Boundary Survey.

Catacazy Represented as Falsifying.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1872.

Proposed Change of Port of Entry Regulations.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade and a number of merchants from principal western cities have been for some time engaged in an attempt to secure the repeal in treasury regulations of the requirement for a consular certified invoice at the port of first arrival of goods destined to interior ports of entry, under act of July, 1870, allowing their direct importation, and to secure the execution of a general bond by the forwarder, so as to prevent delays in bonding each package. A short time ago a New York firm took the matter in hand with a view of beginning a general forwarding business from abroad to interior points if these restrictions could be removed. The Secretary of the Treasury has just declined to change regulations in a letter, as follows:

"I have duly and carefully considered your application and argument contained in your letters of 11th and 28th ult. respectively, for dispensing with the production of a certified invoice at port of arrival on entries of merchandise destined for interior ports, under act of July 14th, 1870, and also for allowing a general bond to run say a year, to take the place of bonds now required on each separate entry under said law, and have arrived at the conclusion that neither the law nor the safety of the revenue would warrant the adoption of either of such practices. It will be readily seen, by reference to section 29 of the act, that the entry of goods made at port of arrival must be compared with the invoice and duly sworn to, and that the duties shall be estimated on the value and quantity of the invoice, and also, by reference to section 30 that the bonds required shall be in a penal sum of at least double the actual value of the goods, together with the duties added, thus clearly indicating that the certified invoice prescribed by the act of March 3, 1871, must be presented on the entries in question the same as on ordinary entries of merchandise, and that a special and separate bond must be executed and filed on each entry for due and safe delivery to the proper officer of customs at the port of destination of merchandise mentioned and described in the entry. I decline, therefore, to change existing regulations in the premises."

Non-Arrival of the President.

Owing to the absence of several cabinet officers the President did not come to Washington to-day. There is quite a gathering of gentlemen connected with the internal revenue awaiting his appearance with much anxiety.

Northwest Boundary Survey.

All officers assigned to the joint survey of the Northwest boundary have arrived here, and are actively engaged in arranging for their duties. Hostile attitude of the Indians in the Northwest will not interfere with the party for the present season.

The Catacazy Pamphlet

Was received here to-day. Those acquainted with all the facts in regard to his communications to American newspapers say that his present statement is absolutely false in several material particulars.

Will be Retained.

Supervisor Hedrick, of Iowa, will probably be retained under the new assignment.

FIRE AT PIQUA, O.

Agricultural Implement Works Destroyed—Loss $50,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PIQUA, Ohio, July 16, 1872.

The most destructive fire that has visited Piqua for years occurred this morning, and resulted in the complete destruction of the Piqua Agricultural Works, owned by Offerrall, Daniels & Co. The fire was first discovered at about two o'clock in the morning, and was then under such headway that all hope of extinguishing it was at once abandoned, and the efforts of our citizens were lent to the task of hindering its further progress. By almost superhuman exertion the machine shops of Daniels Bros. through but ten feet distant, the burning buildings were saved, sustaining a trifling damage in the way of broken windows, scorched cornices, &c. No lives were lost, notwithstanding the falling of the massive brick walls amidst the flames. It will be decided by coroner's still a matter of speculation, some believing it to be the work of incendiaries, while others are of the opinion that it may have been caused by spontaneous combustion of oiled rags. The former is, however, the most generally accepted hypothesis. The loss will probably reach $50,000, and is partially insurance placed in the following companies: Dayton, Ohio, Insurance Company, $2,000; Firemen's Insurance, Philadelphia, $2,500, and the Dayton, $4,000. The loss is a serious one to our city, but with characteristic energy the firm have at once secured new shops, whereby they will be enabled to continue their business, and thus obviate the great suffering which would result from the large number of hands left in their employ should be thrown out of work. An idea of the rapidity with which the flames spread may be gained when we mention the fact that the engine was saved from the burning building, even the workmen losing all their tools. The total loss sustained by Piqua from fires in the last five days probably not exceeded $2,000, and our citizens are much alarmed lest this one should be the predecessor of others equally calamitous.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1872.

ARRIVED.

The yacht Dauntless, from Cowes, June 13th, and steamship Jason, from Havre, arrived here.

NEWS NOTES.

The Grand Jury presented in general session to-day an indictment against Robert L. Crawford, brother-in-law of Vanderbilt, for assaulting with intent to kill detective Wm. Hinderson.

Estimated shipment of specie to-morrow two millions.

The health of Gov. Brown continues to improve, and there is little doubt that he will be more active operations in the campaign this week.

The threatened strike of press printers has been averted, the employers all granting twenty-five per cent. increase of wages. A few clothing cutters and cabinet makers struck to-day for eight hours.

Bishop Simpson has indicated his intention to appoint Dr. Buchanan to the vacant presiding eldership of the Washington District, Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer and north-west winds will probably prevail on Wednesday north and west of Ohio; the area of lowest barometer will move northeastward down the St. Lawrence, with south-west winds veering to northwest, and clearing weather in New England. No important change indicated for Southern States.

The Saratoga Races—Bassett Beats Longfellow.

SARATOGA, July 16.—The Saratoga cup, two miles and a quarter, was won by Bassett, beating Longfellow a length. Time, 3:59. The start for the cup took place at the head of the stretch, for the first quarter Harry Bassett leading, Longfellow one length as they commenced the two miles, Defender being four lengths behind, and never after in the race. Longfellow ran lapped on Bassett. He only reached Bassett's head on commencing the last mile mixed cloths, nine hundred and eighty pounds of assorted beads, and three hundred and fifty pounds of brass wire, besides one portable boat to cross rivers, a supply of carpenter's tools, revolvers, carbines and several hundred pounds of ammunition.

WHAT HE ASKS FOR.

The last request of Livingstone was, if there was time before the first ship left Zanzibar, for fifty well-armed men from that place, to act as soldiers and servants for a new expedition which he was about to organize for rapid exploration of a few months, after which he returning home to declare to those concerned that he has finished his work.

HIS FUTURE WORK.

He will leave Unyanyembe for Ufipa, thence to Lunda and Marungu, and crossing the Lunpula river at Chicumbi's will make his way to the copper mines of Katanga, in Rua; then eight days south, to discover the fountains of Heredotus, then return by Katanga to the underground houses of Rua, ten days northeast of Katanga; thence to Lake Kamolondo, and by the river Lufira to Lake Lincoln; thence back to Lualaba, to explore the lake north of Kamolondo; thence return by Uguhha to Ujiji, or by Marungu, through Urori, to the coast and England. This is his present programme, which he thinks will only take him eighteen months. After this is accomplished he promises to return to England.

DEATH OF ANDREW STEWART.

The telegraph yesterday announced the death of the venerable Andrew Stewart, at his residence in Uniontown, Fayette county, in the eighty-second year of his age. The great age, the long public services, and the distinguished abilities of Mr. Stewart, rendered him one of the most remarkable men of the age. Like many other American statesmen, he relied mainly upon his own resources and efforts for an education, and was as truly a self-made man as any public man the country has produced. His leading characteristics were indomitable perseverance, self-reliance, unswerving devotion to principle, and fearless and persistent advocacy of those measures which in his ripe judgment were regarded as best calculated to promote the moral and material interests of the State and Nation. He was for many years regarded as one of the foremost men in the country, and ablest, safest, and most influential political leaders in the State, and notwithstanding his advanced age his advice and counsel were frequently sought during the trying period of the rebellion, and since. It is only two years since he was honored with a nomination to Congress in his district, and he went upon the stump and made the canvass with an energy which would have done credit to a man of half his years. Until within a very short period his intellect was as bright and his recollection as vivid as when in the prime of life, and it is a matter of great regret that he did not collect and place in form for preservation the "recollections" which he possessed of the distinguished men with whom he came in contact in his social and political life. His large private business required his constant attention, and the valuable contributions which he might have made to the current history of the country, its leading men and measures, are lost. During the last few months of his life he gave his personal attention to the labor of collecting and arranging for publication a work entitled "The American System," in which are "Speeches on the Tariff Question, and on Internal Improvements, principally delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, by Andrew Stewart, late member of Congress from Pennsylvania." This book has just been issued from the press, and a copy finds its way to our desk on the day of Mr. Stewart's death. It contains a "Biographical Sketch," which, although entirely too brief to satisfy even the general reader, will be perused with much interest.

Andrew Stewart was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and never lived out of it. His father, Abraham Stewart, was born in York, Pennsylvania, and his mother, Mary Oliphant, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. They emigrated while young to Fayette county, where they married in 1795. They raised a family of children, of whom the eldest was Andrew, the subject of this notice, who was born June 11th, 1791, near Uniontown. At an early age he became self-dependent; till eighteen he worked on a farm and taught a country school; afterward, to pay his own way while going to school and reading law, he acted as a scrivener and clerk at a furnace. At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the bar, and in the same year was elected to the Legislature; was re-elected for three years, and when a candidate for the Senate, without opposition, President Monroe appointed him United States District Attorney for the United States, which, preferring to a seat in the Senate, he accepted, but resigned it after his election to Congress in 1820, where he served eighteen years, out of a period of thirty, going in and going out with the Hon. Thomas H. Benton. At the time of his death and since the death of President Buchanan, he was the only survivor of the Seventeenth Congress. In 1848, when Mr. Stewart was a candidate for the Vice Presidency, he declined a nomination for Congress, and in the convention in Philadelphia, which met to nominate the President Taylor, it was left to the Pennsylvania delegation to nominate a candidate for Vice President, who, after having retired to agree upon a nominee, upon a first ballot Mr. Stewart had fourteen out of twenty-six, the remaining twelve voting for Mr. McKennan and several then joining, and changing the vote on a second ballot to make it *unanimous*, the chairman of the delegation hurried back into the convention and reported that they had failed to agree, whereupon Mr. Fillmore was nominated. Had the facts been correctly stated or the usual course pursued, Mr. Stewart would, doubtless have been nominated, and on the death of Mr. Taylor would have succeeded to the Presidency.

On the accession of General Taylor to the Presidency, the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress recommended Mr. Stewart for Secretary of the Treasury; but, being at the time confined to a sick bed, he declined the appointment, which may be said, as a remarkable fact, true of no other man, living or dead, that Mr. Stewart served in Congress with every President before General Grant, except the first five and Taylor, who was never in Congress. He served with John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln and Johnson. This fact will appear by reference to the Congressional Biographical Dictionaries. While in Congress he served on several of the most important committees, among them as Chairman of the Committee on the Tariff, and the Committee of Internal Improvements, constituting together what was called by Mr. Clay "The American System"—in the advocacy of which Mr. Stewart commenced and ended his political life. This system, he always contended, lay at the foundation of the national prosperity—the one protecting the national industry, and the other developing the national resources. He called it the "political thermometer," which always had and always would indicate the rise and fall of the national prosperity.

Mr. Stewart belonged to the Democratic party up to 1828, when the party, at the dictation of the South, under the lead of Van Buren, Buchanan, and others, gave up the tariff and internal improvements for office exchanging measures for men, and principles for spoils. Here Mr. Stewart took an independent stand. He said he would stand by his measures, going with those who went for and against those who went against them. He came home in the midst of the excited contest between Jackson and Adams for the Presidency, in 1828, when his constituents were about equally divided on the two candidates, and in a public speech declared his intention "to vote for Adams, whose friends supported his measures, whilst the Democratic party, as such, opposed them. If for this they chose to turn him out, so be it; he would never surrender his principles for office. If he did, he would be a political hypocrite, unworthy the support of any honest man; he would rather go out endeavoring to support what, in his conscience, he believed to be the true interests of his constituents and his country, than to go in by meanly betraying them. The Democrats took up Mr. Hawkins, of Greene county, then Speaker of the Senate, and used every means to exasperate the Jackson men against Mr. Stewart; yet with all their efforts, although Jackson had a majority of two thousand eight hundred—more than two votes to one—in his district, Mr. Stewart was elected over the Jackson candidate by a majority of two hundred and thirty-five, a result unprecedented, showing a degree of independence and manliness in the people, and of magnanimity and forbearance on the other, without a parallel in the history of elections. Mr. Stewart was afterward re-elected for four terms, when he peremptorily declined a renomination.

At the age of thirty-four, Mr. Stewart married the daughter of David Shriver, of Cumberland, Maryland, and raised a family of six children, who are all living except Lieutenant-Commander Wm. F. Stewart, who was lost on the United States steamer Oneida, on the 24th of January, 1870, being at the time executive officer of the ship, and one of the most promising officers of his age in the service. His last words, on being asked to take the boat as the ship was going down, were: "No; let others take the boat; my duty is on shipboard;" and he went down with her.

Mr. Stewart carried into private life the same devotion to these principles that distinguished him in the public service, and in his eighty-second year he was found among the foremost in advocating railroad improvements, which, when completed, will make his native county one of the richest and most prosperous in the State. To show his constant zeal and restless activity in the cause of domestic industry and home manufactures, it may be said that the last time he was called a blast furnace (now in operation), rebuilt a glass works, has built eleven saw mills, four flouring mills, planing mills, etc., besides more than two hundred tenant and other houses; has bought and sold over 80,000 acres of land, and has between 30,000 and 40,000 acres still left, much of it in the West, and yet twenty-one years of the prime of his life were devoted to the services of his country in her State and National Legislatures.

As has been stated, the tariff and internal improvements were the great measures which engaged the attention of Mr. Stewart. There was perhaps no man in the country better acquainted with the details of the tariff than he, and certainly no one has exhibited more zeal in support of that measure. His speeches on the subject are comprehensive and exhaustive, and long since earned for him the *sobriquet* of "Tariff Andy." In April last, at eighty-one years, he addressed to Speaker Blaine, of the House of Representatives, a condensed argument on the tariff, then under discussion, which is a model of terseness, vigor and logical reasoning. He met in debate the arguments of Calhoun, Walker, and other distinguished free traders, and it was said of him, on one occasion, by the editor of the New York *Tribune*, that "he made one of the most successful attempts ever witnessed in Congress to annihilate the arguments of a political opponent." Henry Clay, in complimenting Mr. Stewart on the delivery of this same speech remarked: "It is a most triumphant vindication of the protective policy."

In a speech delivered in 1828, when Mr. Stewart first undertook to demonstrate to the American farmers and laboring men that they were every year sending millions of dollars in coin to Europe to pay for foreign agricultural produce, he said: "To say that a lady carries six dollars' worth of bacon and beans, cabbage and kraut, round her neck, converted into lace, may seem strange, and it would be equally strange to say that Western farmers in Ohio and Kentucky send their hay, grass, corn and other grain to New York and Philadelphia to pay for foreign agricultural produce converted into goods." [Here Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, interposed and said: "There never was a ton of hay or a bushel of corn, or grain of any other kind, sent from Kentucky to Philadelphia or New York."] "Will the gentleman, then, tell us," said Mr. S., "what they do send?" Mr. W. replied, "They send hemp, cattle, hogs." "Very well, then; how much grass, grain, hay and other produce does a farmer put into the skin of a horse worth $100? Just $100 worth, which, thus animated with life and legs, carries this $100 worth of produce to New York, with the owner on top of it. (A laugh.) And how much of the produce does a fat ox worth $50 carry to the eastern market? Just $50 worth. And how much does a fat hog worth $10 carry? Just $10 worth of *corn*." Here Mr. Wickliffe sprang to his feet and exclaimed, amid much laughter: "Mr. Speaker, *I acknowledge the corn*." This went into the papers, and, it is said, gave rise to the common saying, "*I acknowledge the corn*."

Mr. Stewart's speeches on internal improvements were equally forcible and convincing, and were delivered with the same energy and earnestness which characterized all his oratorical efforts. Those in behalf of the Cumberland road, and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, almost half a century ago, gave him a national reputation in connection with the subject of internal improvements by the General Government. On the 4th of July, 1825, when a brigade of engineers met to survey the route of the latter improvement, he was honored with this toast. "Our guest from Fayette, the Hon. Andrew Stewart; the zealous and able advocate of internal improvement, the first to propose in Congress the design of connecting the East and the West by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. He merits and has our warmest thanks." To this Mr. Stewart responded in an appropriate speech, pointing out the incalculable benefits which would result to his own State from this important highway of traffic. Mr. Stewart lived to see this enterprise begun and finished, and to witness the manifold benefits which it bestowed upon the country. He also lived to see the canals superseded, in a great measure, by the railway, that mighty engine of modern civilization, and to see also the great principle of internal improvement carried out in the construction of the Pacific railway to which he gave his early and earnest support. His early and successful efforts in behalf of the Connellsville road and its branches are well known to our readers, and we would only allude to them in this connection, for his earnest and efficient services in behalf of enterprises, the country owes him a debt of gratitude, and will ever cherish his memory with feelings of pride and commendation. He died full of years and full of honors, and with the consciousness that he had spent a long life, and employed his best gifts in furthering the interests of his country and his race.

Mr. Stewart was a man of commanding personal appearance, with a rob

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1872.

NOW THAT the question of indirect claims has been decided, it is probable that the introduction into the English market of United States railway and other bonds will speedily follow. It is well known that pending this settlement transactions of this character have been kept in abeyance. The decision of the Arbitrators, it is not doubted, will be attended by important financial results.

ANTI-GREELEY Democrats expect that their convention to be held in Louisville in September will be largely attended, and by some of the foremost members of the party in the country; and that its action will save so much of the party from the extinction which the Baltimore Convention threatened it as will afford a resting place for those who will not support GREELEY and do not wish to vote for GRANT,—though it is not expected, it is said, that many thousands will be diverted from such a course from a proper regard for the best interest of the country. If all the dissatisfied Democrats were to congregate at Louisville it would be one of the largest gatherings ever seen in our country; but it is doubtful whether the movement will be up to the expectation of its projectors, so deep is the disgust created by the Baltimore Convention.

AMONG the gratifying indications of the time is the process of emancipation from Democratic thraldom which is going on among the Irish voters of this country. In a considerable number of States—notably in our own State, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Illinois—the Irish vote will exert a strong influence. Their vote in Pennsylvania is estimated at 140,625, and in New York at 88,134. In both of these States numbers of representative Irishmen who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party have declared their preference for the Republican candidates. Some of them—among whom are Col. O'BEIRNE, Major MCCLOSKEY, Major HANLEY and MICHAEL SCANLON—will take the stump. None can doubt the effective service they will render. The time for putting "Democratic hooks" in men's noses has gone by—the *World* and Mr. GREELEY to the contrary notwithstanding. We shall look for substantial Republican gains among this important element of our population.

THE recent startling diplomatic movements of BISMARCK with respect to the Papal election, referred to in the COMMERCIAL a day or two since, are explained by the latest mail advices from Prussia. It seems that, in accordance with the bull issued by the Pope in 1870, the Cardinals have already agreed upon his successor—Cardinal PATRIZZI, one of the ablest and most implacable of the reactionary Cardinals at the Vatican. This has somehow leaked out and come to the knowledge of BISMARCK. Hence his prompt and peremptory action. Cardinal PATRIZZI was the prime instigator of the Ecumenical Council, and is a personal enemy alike of BISMARCK and VICTOR EMANUEL. It is therefore held necessary, both in the interest of Germany and Italy, that he should be prevented from succeeding the present Pope. Under his administration, the latter country could hardly hope to perfect its civil government or moral unity, while it is scarcely less important to the former power that the distracting ultramontane issues by which it has been torn should be settled as soon as possible. It is said that the choice of BISMARCK has fallen upon Cardinal HOHENLOHE as the Pope's successor. The conflict is certainly a grave one, and will probably give rise to serious political complications before it is finally settled.

WEED-PULLING in wet weather is a thankless task; since, while one is being plucked a dozen others are apt to sprout in its place. So with regard to the present political campaign. No sooner is one mendacity finally disposed of than a score of others rush in to fill the vacuum. The latest illustration of this pestiferous productiveness is the charge that a "corruption fund" of two hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars has been taken out of the public treasury and sent into North Carolina, nominally for payment of the expenses of the United States Courts, but really for election purposes in the pending campaign. It needs but a word to dispose effectually of the whole charge. It is true that the expenses of the United States Courts in that State during the past year have amounted to the sum named, but it is also true that by far the larger part of it was required to defray the expenses of the Ku-Klux trials held there. Notwithstanding the dreadful nature of the crimes with which the prisoners were charged, their witnesses, as they chose, were subsisted and transported at the expense of the United States. Added to the cost of the arrest and prosecution of the outlaws, and considering their number and the extent of territory embraced, it will be seen that these expenses would quite legitimately reach the figures stated. But the journals in question give a sorry illustration of their desire for "reconciliation," when they charge that this money is to be used as bribes among North Carolina "hummers and scalawags." The Marshal of the State, through whose hands the money necessarily passed, certifies that neither himself nor any of his deputies have received any government funds except what were necessary for the Court, and used under the approval of the Judge. This, with all honorable and fair-minded men, will be considered a sufficient answer to the reckless charges of the opposition, which in the end can only injure the candidate and cause they are intended to benefit.

LAMPOONING JURORS.

The failure to convict STOKES of murder has brought down on the heads of those jurors who were for another verdict an avalanche of censure. It is admitted that as a whole the jury was unusually intelligent, and there is no pretense that it was not equally honest; still because they were not all of one mind in favor of finding the prisoner guilty of murder, the air is filled with an outcry as though our liberties were in danger. If there is anything valuable in the jury system, it is the very thing which is most conspicuous in the action of this jury—independent opinion intelligently formed. There is no exact standard to which intelligent minds can be required to conform. The human mind is so constituted that there can be this disagreement of views and the man's intelligence or integrity impeached. We may not agree with an opinion, but when within the bounds of reason it should be respected. The process for reaching a conclusion is different in different minds, and different conclusions on a given state of facts may be reached. Otherwise one man would serve the purpose just as well as twelve men. Herein consists the vital principle of the jury system; and when the sincere opinion of an intelligent juror is assailed this principle is also assailed. Besides, who possesses the right to say that those who favored one form of verdict were right and those who were for another were wrong? To the jury system the majority principle does not attach—it is the chance residing in a minority which the law gives to the accused, and it sometimes happens that the popular judgment applauds the intelligent firmness, sound discretion and clear sense of justice of the dissenting juror. If dissenting jurors are to be lampooned for adhering to their convictions, be the case ever so important, then the chance for obtaining intelligent jurors and honest verdicts must diminish; for men of this description will be disposed to shirk their duty by almost any expedient, and even prefer to pay a heavy fine to placing themselves in a position where what they regard the rigid performance of a high duty exposes them to harsh criticism.

A TENDER POINT TOUCHED.

A leading opposition paper works itself into a great flurry over what it terms a well authenticated report that the Secretary of the Treasury has lately purchased from an ex-officer of the Confederacy a number of documents pertaining to the rebellion, Mr. GREELEY's connection with the Niagara Falls Peace Conference, and the scheme for burning and sacking the principal cities of the North. From the temper exhibited by the journal in question it is to be inferred that these documents are of an unusually important character. It is admitted, indeed, that "they are understood to compromise certain politicians," presumably, from the tenderness with which the subject is mentioned, prominent supporters of the Baltimore ticket. These documents, it is stated, are intended to be used for political effect in the South, by intimidating Southern men who were active participants in the war, and to influence the North against Mr. GREELEY. This complaint, however, looks vastly like a confession that they contain revelations of a damaging character alike with regard to the Democratic candidate and some of his principal supporters, North and South, and that the writer of the article under reference is well aware of the fact, an inference which derives additional warrant from the subsequent statement that, whatever course Southern men may have taken in the rebellion, all responsibility therefor is now barred by the lapse of time, and that so far as Mr. GREELEY is concerned he does not care to deny that he appeared in the *role* of peace-maker "to the largest and fullest extent of the term." This ill-concealed anxiety only tends to create a belief that there is a good deal more in the matter than has yet appeared. It is further intimated that the documents have already, before coming into possession of the Secretary of the Treasury, "been used for black-mailing purposes," and the threat is made that, in the event of their publication, "the rules of evidence applicable to such documents will be called in to help the public decide whether men of hitherto unblemished reputation are to be sacrificed on the testimony of irresponsible parties." The sufficient answer to all this is, publish the documents, and let the people judge for themselves. If anybody winces, it will only prove that his withers are badly wrung. If there have been plots and machinations of which the people have not yet been made aware, it is time that they were put in possession of the facts, and if there are any Northern "candidates for office" who, during the nation's terrible and bloody stress, were willing to join in the infernal scheme of wrapping the North in conflagration for the furtherance of the rebel cause, let the circumstances be made known and the conspirators stand unmasked. Give us the published facts.

THE GERMAN JESUITS.

Important events in Germany seem to revolve on the case of Chaplain-General, Bishop RAMSZANOWSKI. The government having opened the Pantaleon church in Cologne to the old Catholics for the purpose of worship the Bishop, acting under orders from the Pope, placed the church under interdict, and prohibited his subordinate, Chaplain LUENSMANN, from exercising his priestly functions within it. For twenty-four years the Catholic troops have been accustomed to worship in the church, and even a congregation of Protestant soldiers have enjoyed the same privilege. Bishop RAMSZANOWSKI being subject to military regulations, his conduct exposed him to military discipline, and he was at once removed from office by the Minister of War, who instituted proceedings against him before a court-martial. As soon as these steps were heard of in Rome, the Pope, as if in defiance or contempt of Prussian military discipline, nominated RAMSZANOWSKI to a dignified position near his own person.

The incident is especially worthy of mention because it is believed to have had much effect in deciding the German government to adopt the decided measure of suppressing the Jesuit order in the empire. In Berlin military regulations are looked upon as peculiarly sacred ordinances, which may not be trifled with, and as His Holiness, by his patronage of the mutinous Bishop, proved himself willing to use the influence of the church for the labefaction of military authority, even the old Emperor at length admitted the necessity of harsh measures. It would, however, appear that, after all, Prince BISMARCK was somewhat afraid of assuming the responsibility of recommending the passage of a law so severe in its provisions as the one finally adopted. At least it is alleged that the government has contrived to secure the desired enactment, while themselves seeming to ask for an anti-Jesuit statute much less sweeping and terrible in its effects. Hence the *Reichstag* is denounced for its undignified subserviency in some quarters where the Jesuits enjoy no favor. The law prohibits establishments of the order on German soil, gives the government full power to banish foreign members of the order, to exclude German members from certain localities and to restrict them to others. A good deal of distrust and anxiety seem to have been excited among a portion of the Liberal party by so manifest an interference with personal liberty as the law sanctions. Men of unquestionable national spirit are said to have denounced it as despotic, a charge which it might not be easy to repel. It was also urged that this proceeding against the Jesuits, may, after a while, on the restoration of peaceful relations between the government and the Catholic party, serve as a precedent for similar measures against Liberals. The friends of the Jesuits warned their opponents not to count too confidently on the friendship of Prince BISMARCK, who knows how to use each party in turn for his own convenience and for the accomplishment of his aims. In support of the law the right of national self-defense appears to have been the chief source of argument. If, it was contended, Frenchmen and Poles formed a society for the purpose of spreading a spirit of discontent and disloyalty among German subjects, and a spirit of mutiny among German soldiers there would be no difference of opinion among loyal Germans as to the right and duty of breaking up such an association, even though it contained many German members. We need not complete the argument.

GEN. SHERMAN IN BERLIN.

Continually foreign correspondents of the New York papers are apparently much at a loss sometimes for matter wherewith to fill their letters. To this cause we are probably indebted for the details of the New York *Herald's* Berlin correspondence concerning General SHERMAN's adventures in the German capital. The letter in which we allude must be the production of a writer compelled to draw upon his imagination for what he wrote, as it is quite incredible that General SHERMAN ever talked to any person in a strain so unworthy of his own character and so injurious to his own reputation. Because Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, whom the General met with in Rome, was not inclined to be talkative and was inclined to smoke his pipe in quiet, SHERMAN, according to this veracious letter-writer, would have deliberately and of set purpose violated what he believed to be a well established rule of social propriety; because the General did not receive from certain high German officials the measure of attention which he thought his due, he took the first opportunity of punishing them by offering an affront to the old Emperor; because the Emperor of Russia was attentive to him, while the Emperor of Germany was not, General SHERMAN, on the same authority, would sympathize with, and perhaps do more for Russia in the event of a war between the two powers. These are only some specimens of the balderdash which this letter-writer palms off as derived from General SHERMAN's conversation. It does not appear that the General had any good reason to complain of the treatment he received in Berlin, even upon the showing of this benevolent scribbler. It is admitted that the high German functionaries referred to treated him with rigorous politeness, and we are quite unable to understand why anything more should have been expected. But there is other reason to believe that this *Herald* letter misrepresents Gen. SHERMAN. The *World*, a few days ago, contained a letter from Geneva by a correspondent of a very different stamp, in which the General was reported as referring to his sojourn in Berlin in terms entirely becoming, and as accounting in like manner for his failure to see the Emperor. Evidence, however, is hardly necessary to prove that a man of General SHERMAN's sense and character never acted and talked in a manner characteristic of an upstart of the village type, who, presuming on his baseless pretensions, happened, to his own surprise and discomfiture, to find himself snubbed.

Reading for Democrats about their Candidate.

[From Theodore Tilton's Golden Age.]

Mr. Greeley is the life-long champion of the great ideas and principles which made the Republican party possible. He has always been their advocate and embodiment. His pioneer labors in behalf of all great reforms prepared the way for the Republican organization. He has been the leading exponent of its sentiments from the start. His *Tribune* has been the text-book of Republican politics all over the country. He stands on a consistent, splendid record of fidelity to great national and humane principles. He has never swerved one hair's breadth in his allegiance to the central ideas, and purposes, and spirit on which the Republican party rests. He has never recanted a single article of the political creed he has spent all the best years of an arduous life in defending and urging upon his countrymen. He stands before the American people to-day the most conspicuous, the most representative, the most advanced Republican in the nation.

THE project of the construction of the thirty-fifth parallel railroad, between the cities of St. Louis and San Francisco, is not progressing as favorably as was expected at the start. At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the latter city, strenuous opposition was manifested to the proposed bonding of the city for five or ten millions of dollars in aid of its construction, while there are not wanting indications that St. Louis begins to shrink from assuming the heavy burden it would impose upon her. Other considerations, not thought of in the first blaze of enthusiasm, are also beginning to make themselves felt. It is recollected that the Indians bar the proposed line of route, and until they are disposed of the road cannot be built. Both St. Louis and San Francisco are evidently disposed—now that the first delirium has passed away—to think twice upon the matter before loaning their credit to the undertaking.

THE Comptroller of the Currency furnishes a schedule of all the National banks that have failed during the three years from June 1, 1869, to June 1, 1872, from which it appears that the estimated average annual losses of these years were from $21,700 to $40,000, of which the mean is $30,900. On the basis of the instant average amount of deposits of $574,200,000 it is found that the ratio of estimated loss to creditors th ough the insolvency of National banks has been from nearly 35 parts in a million to 70 parts in a million of the constant deposits, the mean being nearly 54 parts in a million, or the one-hundred-and-eighty-sixth part of one per cent. of such deposits, equivalent to five dollars and three-eighths of a dollar in $400,000.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The property of the Staten Island Ferry Company is about to be sold at sheriff's sale to satisfy the demands of parties who recovered judgments for damages inflicted by the explosion of the Westfield. The fate of this corporation is richly deserved. A few more such reminders, and other corporations will probably be brought to something like a proper sense of their responsibilities.

The French band is at present the guest of Chicago, whose citizens are out-Bostoning Boston in the heartiness and wholesomeness of their welcome to the strangers.

And now it turns out that the whole circumstantial story of the European adventures of Fanny Jordan, of Cincinnati, had not a particle of foundation, but was the clever invention of an unprincipled New York Bohemian.

A toll-gate keeper in Virginia was lately brought before a magistrate for cruelty to his daughter, occasioned by her allowing her lover to drive through the gate free when she had charge of it. She never "tolled her love."

English journals are already discussing the probable awards of the Geneva tribunal. It is generally conceded that England will be obliged to pay heavy sums for direct damages, although it is thought the total amount will fall several millions below the American estimate.

A new Federal census of New York city is to be commenced at once. This is for the reason, doubtless, that the census of 1870 is believed not to show the actual population of the city.

It is stated that thirty of the best European engravers are employed in New York city in manufacturing counterfeit plates of European bank notes. Fifty persons travel between New York and Europe, carrying over the counterfeit bills to the Old World, and as many more act as agents in the larger cities of Europe for the circulation of spurious currency.

The government is said to be acquiring a valuable stock of diamonds. Many attempts to smuggle them have been discovered, and the gems have been seized. Costly brilliants have been found in letters sent by mail, in boot-heels, in cakes of wax and candy, and in plugs of tobacco, carried carelessly in the pocket.

What is the meaning of the phrase—"Greeley undercurrent"—so freely employed by the opposition press? Is it intended to signify that he is being "sucked in?"

The Connecticut Legislature has just passed a law compelling the attendance at school, for at least three months each year, of all children between certain specified ages. The good people of that State reason that if they have a right to punish crime they also have as good a right to prevent it by such means as they have adopted.

Here is another illustration of the power of gold. Mirrors laid over with it are said to reflect sixteen times as powerfully as those laid with quicksilver.

The Khedive of Egypt has directed that the additional tolls recently levied by the Suez Canal Company shall not be paid, and an inquiry is to be made into the condition of the canal and the company who control it.

A Buffalo lawyer last week received a letter enclosing $108, being payment for services given in 1847, for which the client owed the man $10, and paid it with interest.

The Attorney General of New Jersey has given an opinion declaring vacant the offices of the Police Commissioners lately convicted of corrupt dealing. This is a good way to deal with all dishonest officials.

The construction of the New York underground railroad is to commence in September. The letting of contracts, and estimates, and preparations of the character of the work, will occupy until that time.

A Berlin physician recently tried to dissever the bodies of two twin-girls grown together like the Siamese twins. Both of them died.

The English Parliament has under consideration a bill to establish tribunals of commerce throughout that country. The papers say that if properly drawn the measure will be a great boon to commercial men.

There are seventy-five hospitals connected with the United States marine hospital service. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed a detailed report of all operations performed and diseases treated to be sent to him, in order to have a report made out, giving statistics never yet collected.

The one-cent postal cards will shortly be issued by the Postoffice Department. It should be remembered that every postal card sent will be equivalent to a vote in favor of the one-cent rate for all letters, and those who believe in cheap postage will act accordingly.

A prize of five hundred dollars is offered for the best campaign song, descriptive of the pill swallowed by Democrats on the 10th. Competitors are to send their productions to the New York *Times*.

The Peabody Fund is said to be the best managed financial charity in the world.

An English pressman from the London *Times* office, now in the employ of the St. Louis *Republican*, says the *Times* has only a circulation of 63,000.

An enterprising genius has started a wholesale steam chicken factory at Elgin, Ill. His experimental "set" of eggs, consisting of several thousand, was laid in place recently, but unfortunately the steam was turned on too soon and the entire nest cooked instead of hatched.

The colored people of Kentucky are fast becoming real estate owners. One agent alone, residing at Lexington, has sold them, the past year, $100,000 worth of house-lots for their own use, and the whole colored population of that town pay taxes on $400,000 worth of real estate.

A new company, entitled the San Francisco and Colorado Railroad Company, to connect with the Texas Pacific Railroad, was formed at San Francisco, Friday, and $4,000,000 was subscribed. It is independent of all other organizations.

How one good deed begets another. Mrs. Hilton's beautiful *creche* charity, started in London a year or two ago, is beginning to be copied here. The ladies of Hartford have opened a day nursery to receive and take care of the children of workingmen while absent from their homes. Children are received from three months to eight years of age. The daily payment of five cents for each child is all that is required in return for watchful care and three wholesome meals.

In the grand march of progress now moving all the nations of Europe, Russia, great in all material things, evidently does not intend to be left one single step in the rear. In the estimates of the recent Muscovite budget $17,000,000 are set aside for educational purposes.

A series of experiments, instituted to test the average loss in weight by drying, shows that corn loses one fifth and wheat one-fourteenth by the process.

The government is about to undertake the breeding of salmon upon the Pacific coast, with a view to stocking eastern rivers and other waters suitable for salmon.

PERSONAL.

Mme. Rudersdorff will return to the United States next fall with a first class party of artists, to give concerts and oratorios.

That snubbing of General Sherman of which we read will probably turn out to be idle gossip. The General's letters home indicate that he has been delighted with his trip, and feels grateful for the marks of respect with which he has been received in Germany and elsewhere.

The Rev. Dr. Phelps, of Andover, upward of eighty-two years of age, the venerable father of Professor Phelps, wrote a letter recently to his elder brother, Dr. Abner Phelps, of Boston, in which he alluded to the infirmities of advancing old age and the difficulties of traveling. He was surprised a day or two after by a visit from his brother, who is nearly ninety-three years old, and who told him jokingly, that, as he "learned that he was going to be a gentleman, and found it difficult to travel, he thought he would take a run up and see him!"

The King of Bavaria was near being drowned a few days ago. He was out boating on the Kochelsee, one of the upper Bavarian lakes, when his boat upset. Fortunately he was able to grasp at a post, and thus keep himself afloat until some peasants, who had witnessed the accident from the shore, could come to his help.

Printing House Square, New York, has a rumor that Louis Jennings, after the present political campaign, will leave the *Times* and return to London.

Much gossip has recently been caused in England by an advertisement which Lord Wentworth caused to be inserted in the newspapers, stating that as his wife had left the shelter of his roof, he will not be responsible for any debts which she may contract. Lady Wentworth is a daughter of the Rev. George Heriot, vicar of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Lord Wentworth is thirty-three years of age, and has an active part in the business of the Upper House.

The London *Economist* is authority for the statement that there is no city in the world in which downright brutality is so unchecked as in London. In some of the lawless town of the United States, it says, there may be more bloodshed, but the knowledge of the fact that a six-shooter or a bowie-knife is ready for production at a moment's notice prevents much of that ruffianism which disgraces this metropolis, and frequently causes far more misery than those free fights that take place in the drinking saloons in America.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

Within this sober realm of leafless trees,
The russet year inhaled the dreamy air,
Like some tanned reaper in his hour of ease,
When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The gray barns, looking from their hazy hills
Of the dim waters widening in the vales,
Sent down the air a greeting to the mills,
On the dull thunder of alternate flails.

All sights were mellowed, and all sounds subdued,
The hills seemed farther, and the streams sang low;
As in a dream, the distant woodman hewed
His Winter log, with many a muffled blow.

Th' embattled forests, erewhile armed in gold,
Their banners bright with every martial hue,
Now stood, like some sad beaten host of old,
Withdrawn afar in Time's remotest blue.

On slumb'rous wings the vulture tried his flight;
The dove scarce heard his dying mate's complaint;
And like a star, slow drowning in the light,
The village church vane seemed to pale and faint.

The sentinel cock upon the hillside crew;
Crew lustier, and was stiller than before—
Silent till some replying wanderer blew
His allen horn, and then was heard no more.

Where erst the jay within the elm's tall crest,
Made garrulous trouble around the undisguised young,
And where the oriole hung her swaying nest
By every light wind like a censer swung;

Where sang the noisy masons of the eaves,
The busy swallows circling ever near,
Foreboding, as the rustic mind believes,
An early harvest and a plenteous year;

Where every bird which charmed the vernal feast
Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at morn,
To warn the reaper of the rising east,
All now was songless, empty and forlorn.

Alone, from out the stubble piped the quail,
And croak'd the crow, through all the dreary gloom;
Alone the pheasant, drumming in the vale,
Made echo to the distant cottage loom.

There was no bud, no bloom upon the bowers;
The spiders wove their thin shrouds, night by night;
The thistle-down, the only ghost of flowers;
Sailed slowly by—passed noiseless out of sight.

Amid all this—in this most cheerful air,
And where the woodman sheds upon the porch
His crimson leaves, as if the year stood there,
Firing the floor with its inverted torch—

Amid all this, the center of the scene,
The white-haired matron, with monotonous tread
Plied the swift wheel, and with joyless mien
Sat like Fate, and watched the dying thread.

She had known Sorrow. He had walked with her,
Oft stopped, and broke with her the ashen crust,
And in the dead leaves, still she heard the stir
Of his black mantle trailing in the dust.

While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom
Her country summoned, and she gave her all,
And twice war bowed to her his sable plume;
Regave the swords to rest upon the wall.

Regave the swords—but not the hand that drew
And struck for liberty the dying blow;
Nor him, who to his sire and country true,
Fell 'mid the ranks of the invading foe.

Long, but not lone, the droning wheel went on,
Like the low murmurs of a hive at noon;
Long, but not loud, the memory of the gone
Breathed through her lips a sad and tremulous tune.

At last the thread was snapped, her head was bowed;
Life dropped the distaff through his hands serene;
And loving neighbors smoothed her careful shroud,
While Death and Winter closed the Autumnal scene.

—*T. Buchanan Read.*

GREATNESS.

Oration by Ralph Waldo Emerson, at Amherst, July 11.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIAL UNION—There is a prize which we are all aiming for. The more power and goodness we have, so much the more energy. Every human being has a right to it, and in the pursuit no man stands in another's way. There are as many degrees of skill as there are individuals, and every one, by success in his pursuit, not hinders, but helps. Success is variously defined. I might call it completeness—might call it character. I prefer to call it greatness—the fulfilment of a natural tendency in each master. It is a fruitful study—that of the humanities. Gifts of the intellect and sentiments of the moral nature have the preference. This is the worth best history of the world. Not the soldier, not the governor, nor strong hands, represent the highest force of mankind; but wisdom, civility, laws, letters and art. We call these humanities. No man stands unrelated, and we admire eminent men, not for themselves, but for their relation. The intellect and the moral sentiment which are in the last analysis can not be separated. There are many men that say thought rules the world. Who can doubt the potency of an individual mind? It is this that fires the ambition of every man. It gives them moral character. We count as the world's great masters Alaric, Mohammed, Miraboau, Napoleon; even Henry VII. But I am bound to say that no way has been found to make this problem easy. The key note of the true man is greatness, that which belongs to us all, to which we are sometimes faithless, but of which we never quite despair, but hope to make our monitor through the eternities. It is only the best anecdotes of mind that we wish to hear. I know that men of character think that they must go to Africa, to Rome, to China. We have learned that the college, parlor and counting room demand as much as the camp, as the sea or camp. It is very certain that we are not, nor should be, contented by any glory we have reached. Every man comes one day to be superfluous. How soon we become sick of the playthings of the nursery, and the time will come when Homer's poetry will find like tin pans. The praise we give to the true hero we shall unsay. The very word 'greatness' provokes a feeling of hostility. Greatness! is there not something unfeeling in the word? There are points alike between the old way and the new way of the road to the stars.

SELF-RESPECT IS ONE.

To use a homely illustration, we are at once drawn to that man in a tavern that maintains his own opinions in the face of all the bystanders. We know his self-respect. The common laborer refuses money for saving your life, and makes himself your equal by that act, and asserts his self-respect. What a bitter, sweet sensation we have after pouring out our praises on one to find him quite indifferent to our good opinion! One sometimes meets a gentleman who, if good manners had not existed, would have invented them, showing what man originally was to be. Self-respect, then, is the following of an inward leader, and is one of the main elements of greatness. There are functions of nature supplementary to the bent of individuals. Thus for geology there will be men born for an eye to viewing mountains and marking the differences of strata. Such a man will have a desire for chemistry, for natural physics, for fishes and for plants. Men of the present find a stimulus through the wonders laid open by the aid of the solar spectroscope, finding the same or similar elements in the sun and distant planets as in the earth. Again, one boy is born for the sea, another for foreign lands, another to be an architect. Thus there is not a man born but, as his genius opens, turns in that line to his pursuit. There is the poet, the orator, the school-master, the college man, the physician and the jurist. It is singular to see the adaptation of men to their work, and every part of it. I remember that Sir John Humphrey Davy said, "My best discovery was Michael Faraday." In 1840 I had the pleasure of listening to Faraday lecturing on diamagnetism or cross-magnetism. He showed the force, by experiment with several gases, that when ordinary magnetism is from north to south, these gases it may be from east to west. Further experiments led him to say that every chemical substance had its own polarity. Was there a similar attribute to the soul? The mind of a man differs from every other mind as it opens. There is a teaching from within leading him in a new path, which signalizes him and makes him more important to society. We call this bias. No one will ever accomplish anything commanding unless he listens to this so-called bias in his mind.

EVERY INDIVIDUAL IS A PROPRIUM.

Swedenborg calls it a passion. The individual must obey this as it becomes developed, and only as he develops this does he gain true power in the world. Is it his magnetic needle that leads him through the world. In morals this is called conscience; in the intellect it is called genius; in practice it is called talent. I remember a critic at a college commencement cared more for how much the boy was left in each speaker than how much improvement they had made. He looked for the proprium of each. This self is often developed. Let ten men be set to keeping a journal, and nine forget their own experience in describing the experience of others. Others fail to mark the "self" in others. Young people should not leave out the one thing a discourse would say. I have observed that in all public speakers there is a desire to please rather than to speak their deep convictions; when the thought that he stands for gives him fuller greatness in the intellectual powers, or in the moral kind seems to speak through the lips. There is a certain transfiguration to a man in this speaking. When the true speaker has appeared he is the true orator, and all who wish to simulate him. Shall we ask what is this self-respect? This would involve a research into the highest problems. A man needs all the armory of thought, and must wait sedulously every morning for the thought the spirit will give him, and this self-respect, or hearkening to the perfect oracle, the man ought never to be at a loss in respect to his deep religious convictions. This is our practical perception of the deity of man. We do not pretend to any revelation," says the Quaker, "but if, at any time, I wish to perform a journey, something interposes in the mind. I let it lie. If it don't pass away I yield to this deep conviction in my religious nature." If you ask the nature of this I cannot describe it. It is too simple to be described. It is like a grain of mustard-seed. Yet the opposition of all mankind could not swerve me from its leadings, nor the consent of all mankind confirm it. Respect the bias of the individual mind. The world is created as an experience for the scholar, and the atoms of which his world is made are opportunities. Let the scholar use genius to cope with giants. Another would show what. Stick to your own. Do not engage in a local, social, or political crime. Thus will you develop a character somewhat more clear and incorruptible than the midnight star. The man with cathedral genius draws the extremes of society so that the very dogs believe in him. We have had such examples in this country. In politics, Clay, Webster, Lincoln—a man who commanded the admiration of all. There was not room in his heart to hold a wrong. In the pulpit we have Father Taylor, in England, Fox; in Scotland, Robert Burns; and I have some convictions that this can be justified even where there is great imperfection in character. Perhaps the old Trouvere poet was right:

I oft have heard, and deemed the witness true,
In hat man delights in, God delights in, too.

Every sensible man drops out of his narrative all allusion to himself. He is content with putting his theme on its own ground. You shall not tell me that you have learned to know most men; your saying so disproves it. You shall not tell me by their titles what books you have read; you shall not tell me your house is the best and your pictures the finest; you shall make me feel it. I am to infer it from your conversation. A celebrated Marshal of France said of Albert Durer, "If seems as if the sea stood in awe of that man, so strong was his personality." What a difference there is between man and men in history. The inventor's skill never dies. One man tends a stocking loom, another makes shoe pegs. Newton, Laplace and Leibnitz are ready to construct a world, if this one does not suit them. Biographies of Raphael show what he accomplished. Of Napoleon, even in his downfall, what a power remains, and what an influence he handed down to his decaying dynasty! He pierced through the surface to the heart of a matter by the speed of his action, and his letters of instruction to his brother Joseph in Italy were, "Be master." When an earl of Ireland was brought to London some one said that all Ireland could not govern this king. "Then let him govern Ireland," was the reply. Gibbon pretended to vices he did not possess that he might escape the censure of hypocrisy. Men of great perception appear to have an enthusiasm approaching insanity. The favorite of wealth more than the educated man is pitiable. "I never knew a bad man without some good in him," said Dr. Five Points in New York are even said to have their own virtues. Diderot was the best man in France. His humanity knew no bounds. A certain man wrote some lampooner about him, and afterward was obliged to come to him to write an introduction, which he did, and thus secured twenty-five guineas to save his poor lampooner alive. The great man is he who fills the relation to all humanity which he possesses. He exists for the widest use. He is the friend of schools, churches, &c. All greatness is in degree—there is more above than below. We have seen an intellectual Torso, without hands or feet, and only working by presence and superior intelligence. Such I call not men, but rather influences. There is a class of men who, without address, possess talent—in whose persons genius is admonished for itself. We admire the intellectual gods of the world—Homer, Plato, Shakespeare—but who were the gods these gods delighted in? They are the silent, poised lovers who make the sense and conscience of the mind—only working in the intelligence as a living force. Such are our influences. Miners in California tell us that there is an ore from which the gold cannot be separated without loss. There are men from whose mind nothing can be detached without the disintegration of the whole. How often, then, we lament when we see talent suck the substance. How often we are unable to separate general from specific ability. Some one has said, "Blessed are they who have no talent, for they live." It is impossible to inventory the minds of the gods. We meet people who read us, but do not tell us what they read. The only real benefit of which we are susceptible is what has been dignified for us. We must ask with M. Antonius, if a picture is good what matter who painted it? What matter who does good, if the good is only accomplished? It is always desirable to collect examples in which greatness is dwarfed by greatness of a higher grain. You must not wait until the sun is entirely down, for this is a subject which ends only in eternity. I must read you a story of humility: Brazier, a Jesuit, was once in his cell when the devil appeared to him. In his humility, he arose and asked him to sit in his chair, deeming him the more worthy. The secret of the true scholar is humanity. Every man is my master in some point, and of him I learn. Young men, you may, perhaps, think these questions belong to the Church. I must say that they belong to the daily service of the college, the profane service, if you so term it.

Young gentlemen, I have detained you perhaps too long. I only hope that from the study of these humanities you may have gleaned something worthy for a useful life.

THE PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK.

Journey Through a Number of States—Letter from Private Dalzell.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

FAYETTE SPRINGS, PA., July 13, 1872.

Within a week I have visited various parts of Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland and your State, and made diligent inquiry everywhere about Presidential prospects. Now that the middle wall of partition between Republicans and Democrats is removed, I find Democrats everywhere I go expressing themselves freely, even to an ultra-Republican like myself. They acknowledge with a sigh that the Democratic party is dead, and they believe honestly that with it departed all the glory of the age. I find Democrats everywhere, of the straightest sect, who declare that they will support Grant in preference to Greeley. And in a week's travel I have not found a single Republican who will support Greeley. Republicans turn from him with undisguised disgust. The prospect is glorious. The soldiers are a unit for Grant, and our September convention will verify what I state now, that the soldiers of the Union will vote for Grant to a man.

PRIVATE DALZELL.

THE HATTERS' CONGRESS.

How "The Style" is Determined—Curious Proceedings.

The Hat Manufacturer's Association of the United States held their semi-annual meeting in New York the other day. The association is composed of a majority of the hat manufacturers of the United States, and has for its principal object the regulation of the "style" for each season. Each manufacturer submits a pattern hat. Each hat is numbered and a sealed envelope containing the name of the maker bears a corresponding number, the name being concealed until a choice is made. These hats are placed on exhibition on the day of meeting and a vote is taken to decide which one of them shall be the style for the next season. When a decision is arrived at the hat selected is handed over to the officers of the society, who give the proper instructions to the block-makers, who are pledged to the utmost secrecy until the expiration of ten days after all the members have been supplied with the blocks. They are then at liberty to dispose of the new blocks to those not connected with the organization.

Grant and His Accusers.

[From the New York Tribune, June 1, 1871.]

Maybe, one of these days, the journalists who make it their particular business to traduce the President will become discouraged at repeated failures, and turn to some more honest pursuit. Gen. Grant, from the beginning of his career, has been persistently assailed in the most shameful manner, and after every assault his character has emerged more and more untarnished but brighter than before. For his first military success he was rewarded with calumnies, which threatened for a time to destroy him; he held his peace, and false testimony broke down of itself, leaving his reputation higher than ever. At every critical period of the war he was attacked again; before Vicksburg, in the Wilderness, at Petersburg, and perhaps we shall never know how near we came to losing his services at a moment when he alone could save our armies. Under these trials he was still silent, and the people, penitent for their temporary injustice, honored him afterward with all the more enthusiasm.

When peace had been declared he was traduced with redoubled malice by all classes of his political opponents from Andrew Johnson down to the *World*, and the result was his election to the Presidency by a most magnificent majority. In his present elevated position the attacks have been incessant, but though he has kept to his sensible resolution of holding his tongue, his enemies have been uniformly and immediately confuted.

We never knew the propagators of such stories to acknowledge their falsity after they had been proved, but this makes little practical difference, for the people know the truth, and will honor their President all the more for the obloquy of which he has been the victim. *Judging from the past, we should say that General Grant's enemies are taking the best course to insure his election for another term.*

An Important Patent Decision.

Acting Commissioner of Patents Thatcher has decided that when a patent has been surrendered and reissued, the original can be extended only when it appears that the original patentee neither assented to nor has been interested in the reissue thereof; and that where a patent has been surrendered and reissued by the patentee himself, he holds that the extension of the original patent must be refused on the ground that the application should have been for the extension of the patent as reissued.

AS SHOWING the locality of the great markets for breadstuffs, and as to how the necessaries are taxed by the railways in reaching those markets, the Boston *Advertiser* makes the declaration that Maine and New Hampshire raised bread enough to last the people of those States about ten days; that Massachusetts and Rhode Island did not raise enough to last a single day; that New England purchases about one hundred millions of bushels of grain per annum. It also says that Commodore Vanderbilt has added forty millions of stock to the New York Central Railroad, upon which nothing has been paid; that he has thereby levied an annual tax of at least four million dollars upon the public, and that New England will be compelled, by her position, to pay the largest share of the tribute unless it can be avoided.

A CONSIDERABLE sensation has recently been caused in France by the communication of a distinguished physician and scientist to the Academy of Medicine of an important study on the depopulation of France, indicated by its present vital statistics. In comparison with Prussia it is shown that there, 100 marriages produce 460 children, while in France they give only 300. The percentage of births to population in Prussia is 3.98; in France only 2.59. The annual excess of births over deaths in Prussia is 13,300 per million; in France, 2,400. As to the future, the French population would require 170 years to double itself, that of Prussia, only 42; that of Great Britain, 52; that of Russia, 60 years.

THE Philadelphia *Commercial List* says that fully one thousand operatives are engaged on the new ocean steamships now in course of construction for the American Steamship Line at Cramp's ship-yard, Kensington. The Pennsylvania is the furthest advanced, her iron-plating being finished. The launch will probably take place during the first or second week of next month.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, D. S. REES,
C. G. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
E. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Verona Borough, Allegheny County School Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 16, 1872.

As to the instance of extraordinary charges made by a country bank for remitting a small check to one of our city cashiers, made reference to in our issue of the 13th inst., we would say that satisfactory explanation has been offered, and the case seems to have justified the assertion. The cashier, in a letter to his correspondent here, states that the check referred to was in the nature of a discount, and not designed to be negotiated outside the original parties to the transaction, and states further that the remittance was made in his absence by an inexperienced clerk, and that the charge would not have been made had he been present, much less would he have permitted the accompanying remarks. In conclusion, we would say that the cashier in question might have saved himself the explanation, as we have received explanations from several sources, each one thinking himself the party referred to.

—Bank rates are, for exceptionally good names, seven to eight per cent., while fair names in hands of bill brokers pass at from seven to nine per cent. per annum. Exchange is held by the banks in abundance for daily wants, with no transactions that we hear of below par.

—We cut the following *resume* of the Western money market from our exchanges. From St. Louis the *Journal* says:

"The condition of the money market remains substantially the same. There is a fair demand for money, and the market is easy for prime business paper, and the market is easy for prime business paper, and the market is easy for collaterals on call loans in good regular, and rates are quoted at one per cent per $1,000, and $1 10 premium over the counter.

The *Democrat* quotes the market steady and quiet. The demand for loanable funds was not as brisk yesterday as it has been during the past few days, but a very fair percentage of the day's accumulation was taken. The rate is a eady at 5@10 per cent, all choice paper being taken at the inside figure. Eastern exchange is a shade easier, selling between banks at the par premium per $1,000 and $1 to customers.

Of the Milwaukee market the *Sentinel* reports: The demand for loans is only moderately active, and good time paper passes readily at 10 per cent. While call loans on government bonds are easy at 7 as per cent. Prices of breadstuffs are firm, and business is good.

New York exchange is scarce between city banks and the premium is 5@10. Over the counter the banks buy at ¼ discount, and sell at 1-10@¼ premium.

From *Chicago the Tribune* says: The deposits are reported gradually increasing, and bankers are more anxious to increase their discount lines on good paper. The demand for money was rather limited, and confined chiefly to parties who are engaged in speculative movements, and who anticipate large deliveries on contracts maturing for the last half of the month. Trade is fair to wholesale and jobbing, and merchants are borrowing very little. The movement of currency to the country is exceedingly light, and confined to particular sections. Eastern exchange is in good demand and firm, closing strong at 50c per $1,000 premium between banks.

The demand for discounts keeps up remarkably well, and evidently has reference to legitimate mercantile business. Rates for money on prime business paper having three and four months to run are 9@9 per cent., with the inside figure more nearly representing the market value of money, and at 8 per cent. considerable paper is negotiated outside of bank. *Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115½	116	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115	115	115
10-40s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
New 5s	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Gold	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
Currency 6s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114⅛
United States 6s of 1881	117⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1864	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅜
United States 10-40s	112⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅛
United Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Funding	114⅜

—A San Francisco dispatch, dated July 1, states that an additional section of the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad has been completed, establishing a continuous rail line of 960 miles from that city toward the Colorado river. In a few days there will also be completed fifty miles of the Sonoma Valley branch of the Southern Pacific, which will furnish an outlet for the grain crop of that region.

—The new law of Connecticut allows interest above six per cent. to be taken by special contract. An effort to limit the rate to ten per cent. was rejected.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 16, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
Canton	55	55	55	55	55	55
Western Union Tel	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½
Quicksilver	25	25	25	25	25	25
Pacific Mail	35¾	35	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Adams Express		98				
Wells Fargo Express		98				
American Express		58				
United States Express		97½				97½
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
New York Central Scrip						
Erie	52	53½	52	53	53	53
Reading						
Michigan Central		115				
Michigan Southern	93½	93½	93½		93½	93½
Illinois Central		127¾				
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91½	91½				
Chicago and Northwest	73¾	73¾	73⅝	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do. preferred	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Rock Island	111	111	111	111	111⅛	111
St. Paul	37	37	37	37	37	37
Do. preferred	77¾	77¾				78
Wabash	37	37	37	37	37	37
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅜	45⅜		45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
Chicago and Alton	117	117		117		
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie		3¾				
Harlem		114⅝				
New Jersey Central		93¾				
Union Pacific	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	58¾	Lehigh Valler R. R.	59½
Phila. and Erie	26	North Penn'a R. R.	51
Lehigh Navigation	44	United Cos of N. J.	156
Catawissa	45	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15
Oil Creek & Alley R.	37	Reading	58¾

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Flour—demand fair and prices steady at $7 12½@7 50. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; old $1 48@1 50; new $1 32@1 40. Corn—demand fair; sales at 51@51½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand at 64@66c. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries firm and in good demand. Eggs 14c. Pork steady and in moderate demand; sales regular at $12 50 city held at $14 75@15. Lard—demand fair and market firm; summer 7¼@7½; kettle steam at 8¾c; kettle held at 9c. Bulk meats—demand fair; shoulders 5½@5¾c. Bacon—demand fair; market firm; shoulders sold at 5¾c; clear rib sides sold at 7.90c; jobbing sales of clear at 7¾@8c. Whisky—demand and fair market firm at 93c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 16.—In dry goods there is no variation from the late dullness, and no symptom of the opening of fall business in any department. Southern and Southwestern buyers are arriving, but are only reconnoitering the market. In cotton goods prices are steady. A line of standard dark prints might be sold to-day at 11½c, less 5 per cent., but is not regular. In fall goods much interest is felt, in the present prospect of the cotton crop, and probably no large business will be done in them until the prospect of the crop in question is more definitely settled. There is rather more doing in woolens, but prices are unsettled, for heavy fabrics especially.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 16.—Flour steady and demand moderate. Wheat steady and demand moderate; extra white Michigan $1 45; amber Michigan $1 52½@1 53; buyer July; $1 61; seller September. Corn a shade better; high mixed 47¼@47½c; low mixed 46¾@46¾c. Oats, pork and lard dull but unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—Wheat steady and demand moderate; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 40; No. 2 do $1 36. Oats—demand light and feeders firm; No 2 26½c. Corn—demand fair; No 2 mixed 41¾c. Rye—steady and demand moderate; No. 1, 56c. Barley dull and prices drooping; fall No. 2, 66c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 17, 1872.

REMARKS.—So far as relates to crude, we did not learn of any transactions here. This, however, is nothing new, and has been the situation for some time, as we have before noted. Crude transactions have been transferred to the oil regions. Sales are reported at Parker's at $3 54@3 67, an advance of 10c over the previous day's figures.

REFINED.

The market was decidedly quiet, previous prices being maintained. We quote for eastern delivery July, 22c; August, 22½c; September, 22¾c; November or December, 23½c.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, July 16.—The *Courier* says: The market was quiet and firm during the day, but was weaker at the close. On the upper road $3 50 was bid; asking $3 55. On the lower road prices were the same, with very little activity. Following are the sales reported:

500 bbls upper road, spot.....$3 52½
500 bbls upper road, line, August to December, 500 bbls each month.....3 97½
2,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 55
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 50
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 55
1,000 bbls lower road, spot.....3 52½
500 bbls Oil City, spot.....3 70
500 bbls Oil City, spot.....3 70
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot.....3 72½
1,000 bbls Franklin, spot.....3 60
2,000 bbls Franklin, spot.....3 59
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot.....2 52½

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

OIL CITY, July 16.—Market very quiet at about $3 67@3 70.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Market steady; spot and month, 91¾@92c; first half August 92¾c; last half August 92½c.

PARKER'S LANDING, July 16.—Market firm at $3 35.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Refined very quiet, but firm; 22¾c bid for July; offered 22¾c; nothing doing; crude offered at 15c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Hutchinson & B.	Standard Oil Works	936
Hutchison & B.	Cosmos Oil Works	930
Hutchinson & B.	Vesta Oil Works	468
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	678
Phipps Ekwezer	Standard Oil Works	474
Fisher & Hackett	Vesta Oil Works	282
Wm Stephenson	Eagle Oil Works	376
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	405
Duncan & Young	American Oil Works	296
Owner	Lilly Oil Works	240
Owner	American Oil Works	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Standard Oil Works	1,410	Cosmos Oil Works	930
Vesta Oil Works	1,596	Eagle Oil Works	376
American Oil Works	576	Lilly Oil Works	240
Total			4,928

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 15, 1872.

C C Beggs & Co, 51 bbls to J R Bartlett, New York.

Central Refining Co, 364 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 768 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 495 barrels to Warden, Frew & Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 702 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Works, 634 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Brown & Wagner, 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

John Spence & Co, 152 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....3,416

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 16, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle this week up to this time have been fair and consist principally of the medium grades of stock. The number of buyers here are small and there is not much activity in trade. Most of the sales made so far are of common and lower grades of cattle, and dealers say that they have obtained above last week's prices. Advices from both Philadelphia and New York are unfavorable, and as this market is influenced by them the feeling here is not very good.

At the present time it is hard to give a correct state of trade as the market has just opened. However, we think the following quotations are as near correct as can be obtained: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75 to $6 85; prime 1,300 lbs steers, $6 50 to $6 62; good 1,200 lbs steers, $6 00 to $6 25; fair 1,100 lbs steers, $5 70 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $5 00 to $5 25; common to fair $4 50; stockers dull at $3 50 to $4 00; bulls dull at $2 50 to $2 75; cows, heifers, &c., $3 00 to $5 00.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs fair and fully up to the demand. There is not much activity in trade to-day. Buyers for New York are not taking any stock, as the slaughter house at Communipaw has been closed by an injunction issued, restraining owners from throwing offal, &c., in the water. It is claimed that the tide is so low there is not sufficient water to carry off the nuisance, and in order to prevent what might become a source of disease, &c., parties have resorted to the legal measure above noted. Following are the rates current: Extra Philadelphia $4 70; prime Philadelphia $4 40; Yorkers none selling.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep fair and in quality about the same as offerings generally. There is not much doing in the yards to-day, as trade has not fairly opened. Following are the rates holders are asking: Extra, 90 lbs sheep, $5 50; good, 85 lbs, $5 00 to $ 25; fair, 80 lbs, $4 75; medium, 75 lbs, $4 25 to $4 50; common, $4 00.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Following are the rates of freight on live stock as at present in force to and from Chicago:

	Cattle. Per 100 lbs	Hogs. Per 100 lbs	Sheep. Per 100 lbs
Chicago to Pittsburgh	70c	55c	55c
Crestline to Pittsburgh	60c	30c	30c
Cincinnati to Pittsburgh	60c	30c	30c
Fort Wayne to Pittsburgh	42c	30c	30c
St. Louis to Pittsburgh (specific rate)	90c	$71 per car	30c

	CATTLE. Per 100 lbs.	HOGS. Per 100 lbs.	SHEEP. Per 100 lbs.
Pittsburgh to Harrisburg	22½c	27½c	$55 00
Pittsburgh to Lancaster	22½c	27½c	55 00
Pittsburgh to Philadelphia	22½c	27½c	55 00
Pittsburgh to Baltimore	22½c	27½c	55 00
Pittsburgh to New York	22½c	27½c	60 00

Any change in the above rates will be promptly noted.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 16, 1872.

REMARKS.—We scarcely note any change about the market. With regard to most leading articles prices rule uniform and trade is reported dull, which is generally the case at this season. The cloud which overshadows the future of the money market, so far as stores are concerned, has not cleared away, hence we are in the dark as to what may occur ere the next issue. Dealers, well versed in the trade, assert that the amount of old winter wheat, 2,500 to 3,000 bushels, will command full prices; but they admit that spring will be disposed of at concessions, so that holders may unload. The new crop of wheat from the Kentucky region will be on the market in a few days; but it will be difficult to place it to advantage, as at this early stage of the season it will be necessary to mix the new with old spring, which, though sold as new wheat flour, would be little, if any better than spring. We have no change to note in wheat, corn, rye or oats, the market being quiet and little doing. There has been an advance in meal pork, which now sells at $14 75; plain shoulders have also gone up, and now sell at 7c per lb. Cheese is lower, and New York Goshen can be bought at 10@11c per lb; Dairy Sage. Corn meal has advanced and now commands $1 ctcl 75 per bbl. Hay has declined in price, and the tendency of rates is upwards. Powdered sugars have advanced 1c per lb; extra C 11⅛@11¾c. There has been a slight advance in beans, and navy are in good demand. The vegetable market is fully supplied, the newest accessions being huckleberries, tomatoes, &c. The following are the prices of the leading articles since our last:

Flour, bbls	7 65	Apples, bbls	70
Corn, sacks	46	Cheese, boxes	85
Oats, sacks	30	Butter, pkgs	16
Bacon, tierces	22½		

We omit our usual extended quotations, but will carefully correct them for our next issue.

Pig Iron.

Mr. Edward Samuels' circular of the 15th inst., in reference to the iron trade of this city, says pig iron sales to the amount of 500 tons Lehigh No. 2 are reported close at $50, delivered here, and parcels of Nos. 1 and 2 at $53 and $52 here. The market, however, is dull in most every grade. Merchant bars are again quite active, under a reported advance to 4 cts cash or 4½ cts, and in consequence of the rise in English bars, parties here talk of even higher figures than above quoted. Old rails are in more demand. Wrought scrap is dull and low.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 16, 1872.

GRAIN.—Wheat steady, closing quiet at $1 19¾ seller August; $1 26 seller July; nominally $1 09 seller the year. Corn steady; 41¾c for cash; 42¾c seller August; 43¾c seller September; rejected 38¾@38½c. Oats a ronger and active at 27¾c cash and seller July; 26¾@27c seller August and September. Rye firm at 59½c cash; 59¾c seller August; 54½c seller September. Barley firm and in good inquiry for September at 87c bid and 88c asked; 86c bid and 87c asked for spot.

PROVISIONS.—Pork unsettled, closing dull at $15 75 seller July, $13 50 seller August, and $13 a seller September. Lard strong; sales of winter at 9½c cash; reported sales of summer at 8¾c. Sweet Spareribs at 8c; hams strong and scarce; choice winter salable at 9¾@9½c. Bulk meats firmly held at previous prices.

WHISKY.—Quiet, with sales at 87c; offerings light.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Cotton quiet and steady with no demand; middling uplands 23c. Flour active as a firm; superfine western and State $5 50@6 70; common to good $6 00@6 30; good to choice $6 40@7 80; extra Ohio $6 50@8 00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky steady at 93½c. Grain—Wheat less active; No 1 Milwaukee, afloat, $1 50; white and amber Michigan $1 75; new amber Tennessee, afloat, $1 37@1 40. Rye and barley nominal and unchanged. Malt more active; four rowed state $1 25. Corn quiet; steamer, western mixed, 39@40c; sales do at 41c. Oats firm and moderately active; western 43¾@45½c; Ohio 45@46c. Eggs steady; western 14@15c. Hay quiet; shipping $1 15@1 20. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¼@8½c; Cuba 8¾@9c. Molasses quiet. Rice firmer. Petroleum—crude 12@12½c; refined 22¾@23¾c. Tallow quiet at 8½c. Provisions—pork lower and nominal; mess $15 25@15 75; prime $10 50@11. Beef dull but unchanged. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Lard steady; new No 1 to prime steam 8@8¼c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 16.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,975, making the supply for the week beginning Sunday thus far 9,800, against 7,125 last week. Prices are 5@10c better than last week. Sales 197 Illinois steers, 1,180 to 1,499 lbs, $5 27½@6 60; 16 Michigan steers, 1,294 lbs, $6; 69 Indiana steers, 1,118 to 1,226 lbs, $5 25@6 12½. Sheep—receipts to-day 1,800, making the supply for the week thus far 6,000, against 3,800 last week. The market has not opened yet. Hogs—Receipts to-day 3,100, making the supply for the week 17,800, against 8,900 last week. The offerings are light, and prices about 10c better. Sales 238, 211 to 256 lbs, at $4 22½@4 45, and 104 Illinois, 233 lbs, at $4 40.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—Flour has an upward tendency. Wheat quiet; No 2 red winter $1 54. Corn dull and nominal at 36c bid. Oats steady and demand moderate at 25c. Barley—fall in moderate request and firm at 70@95c for car lots; 2@3c for trade lots.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Flour firmer but not quotably higher. Wheat has an advancing tendency; red $1 52@1 56; white $1 70@1 85. Rye 76c. Corn firmer; yellow 52c. Oats active at 41@42c. Barley and malt nominal. Petroleum—refined 22¼@22½c; crude 15¾@16c.

COTTON MARKETS,

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 16.—Cotton dull; no sales.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—Cotton dull and prices declined; middling 23c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 16.—Cotton—Low middling held at 21½c, with no sales.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 114⅛@114⅜.

NEW YORK, July 16—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold closed steady at 114⅛@114⅜. Loans were made at from 2 to 3⅝ per cent. for carrying. Clearings almost $41,000,000.

MONEY.

Money is unusually easy at 2 to 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange dull,

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong and higher, closing at an advance.

U.S. 6s 1881	115¼@115⅜	5-20s, 1867	115⅛@115⅜
U.S. 6s 1881, cpns, 117⅝		5-20s, 1868 cpns 118 bid	
5-20s, 1862	115⅝ bid	10-40s	111⅝ bid
5-20s, 1864	115⅝ bid	10-40s, cupons	112¾@113
5-20s, 1865	115⅝ bid	Currency 6s	114⅝@114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	114¾@114¾	New 5s	113⅝

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and heavy.

Tennessees, old		S. Carolinas, July	27¾
Tennessees, new	74	S. Carolinas, April	
Missouri 6s	94½	S. Carolinas, new	28

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

There has been more activity on the Stock Exchange to-day. Erie advanced to 53½; Pacific Mail to 35¾, Northwestern to 73¾, and Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central to 92¾. The balance of the list advanced from ⅛ to ¾ per cent. The market closed strong. At a meeting of the Erie Railway directors to-day the following committees were elected: Executive Committee, Diven, Duncan, W. Morgan and Barlow; Finance Committee, Cisco, Lansing, Babcock and Travers; By-Laws, Barlow, Pruyn, Johnston and W. Watts. Mr. Sherman resigned as Treasurer, and the election of his successor was postponed. A committee was appointed to examine into contracts made by the Gould party under the old direction.

The New boat at Nashville being completed for the Harry county trade will be named "Little Un," as old Jim Harper calls one of his famous racers.

BUSINESS to Cairo has emphatically played out. I let GOKE "all" sunday, and it would not pay. The summer season since the last Presidential campaign.

AS THE Ohio river is again in good boating order we may expect to see our young friend Henderson in the vicinity of the wharfboat as soon as possible. Hurry up, Jeff!

THE coal-boatmen are getting things in shape. There is a general impression among them that a fleet of tow-boats in port will be getting down the Ohio inside of the next forty-eight hours.

THE Phil. Sheridan has not been sold, as recently announced by some of the Upper Mississippi papers. is not going into the St. Louis and Memphis trade, and is not going to change commanders. She is simply laid up.

THE favorite steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr will be on time, and will leave for Portsmouth and intermediate ports on Friday. her regular line of packers and shippers can make their arrangements accordingly.

CAPT. FRANK STONE is building a steamer at Mobile for the Warrior and Bigbee rivers trade. She is 164 feet long, 33 feet beam, of the best seasoned southern timber, and will carry 1,200 bales of cotton. She will be ready for business in September.

THE U. S. Mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are side wheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of gentlemanly officers. Call for further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

THE popular steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain Darrington, takes her departure this day, at 12 M., for Wheeling, carrying intermediate freight. Our esteemed friend, Morris Dorsey, will do the honors in the office. For further information, call on Charles M. Fairman, on the wharfboat.

A TRUNK containing valuables to the amount of $1,800 was stolen on the John T. Moore, last down trip. Capt. Boardman telegraphed to have the officers police to come on board immediately on arrival at Cartlidge. The instructions were followed, and four men were arrested.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Sunday Republican* says: Capt. J. Van Hook leaves the Yeager at Cairo in charge of Capt. John B. Davis and returns here, when he goes to Pennsylvania on a visit to his family. Capt. R. Reese, an old Pittsburgh steamboatman and brother to Reese, the well known engine builder, was a visitor on Change yesterday.

THE following are the rates of freight from Evansville to New Orleans, viz.: Flour, 60 cents per bbl; pound freight, 40 cents; whisky, $1 50; corn, 40 cents per sack; hay, $10 per ton; horses, $40 per head; mules and cattle, $5; furniture three cent rates; tobacco, 86 per hhd; stoves and hollow ware, 50 cents; chickens, 75 cents per dozen; turkeys, $1 50 per dozen.

ON account of the rise in our rivers Capt. Evans decided to defer the departure of the steamer New Exchange for Cincinnati until to-day. Passengers and shippers will bear this fact in mind. The New Exchange is one of the handsomest and best adapted Ohio river steamers now running. She is now in light draught, is very fast, and "comes and goes at the year round during high or low water." The officers is Captain J. M. Vandergrift, who will see that passengers have the best of attention.

In the early days of steam navigation up Green bay, Wisconsin, there used to be a steam canal boat called the Black Hawk, all the way from Erie, the pirnacited about the waters of the bay. Her sad oil escape pipe made a sight of noise like a warning of the coming of the avenging angel to the sinners around that Lake Winnebago shore. It took hours at 50c bid and 56c asked; 56c bid and 57c asked for to get up steam on the old craft, because of her leaky joints, and Hotaling, her captain, used to comfort his passengers with the assurance that she would be all right as soon as her boilers "began to swell."

THE COILS OF THE GREAT ANACONDA RELAXED.—Notwithstanding the immense influence brought to bear to prevent it, Capt. W. J. Kountz has at last secured a first class location at the St. Louis landing for his wharfboat. This means business, Captain Kountz is in earnest, and the sooner his numerous friends come to that conclusion, the more conducive it may prove to their interest. Humbuggery and rumors of big contracts may temporarily prove a benefit to those whose tavern's run in that line, but on word for it, good solid capital, enterprise and determination will win. Let old fogyism take warning.—*New Orleans Republican.*

THE trip of the canoe Dolly Varden, from the sources to the mouth of the Mississippi, based upon the discovery that Itasca is not the source of the great river, but that it is fed by a lake or bog three miles in a mile in diameter, in Clea county, Minnesota. The correspondent, giving the information through the New York *Herald*, says: The greatest depth of the lake was found to be only twelve feet. After bailing in the lake, for a small sandy beach exists near the outlet, the crew christened the little sheet of water Dolly Varden, and she is resolved to maintain the name against all competitors. The little daughter of the blacksmith of "Variety Bridge" should be known as the Queen of Chippewa Indians.

SIOUX CITY.—The *Journal* says: Government stores have commenced to arrive and there will soon be plenty of freight to keep all the boats of the Northwest line busy, if not more. Milton Westcott is responsible for the somewhat strange intelligence, that James Emmons has purchased the Hiram Wood, that she will be put upon the ways immediately, and when repaired will be brought into service as the initial boat of the Sioux City and Yankton packet line. The Key West is transferring her freight to the Esperanza, and the latter will push up the river about Thursday, under command of Captain Conway, relieving Captain Dunlevy, who goes east on a visit. The Esperanza will meet the Sioux City steamer at the mouth of Big river, and there transfer her freight to the latter boat, and return to the city. The boiler for the Yankton steam mill will go up on the Miner, the boat having not the courage to tackle the formidable monster.

THE St. Louis *Republican* of Saturday says: Business was quite brisk at the city pier yesterday. The Raven left with 1,500 tons in seven barges for Ironton. The Collier's barges and a couple of barges of Grand Tower are loading, and in turn come the barges of the Hawkeye. The Mary Davage has laid up at the pier. Captain Joe La Barge has come to that the late time of the Far West is not the fastest on record, and the honor for the quickest trip is due to the Emilie La Barge, which made the run in 1868 from this port in 31 days and 11 hours, including stoppages all the way up from Omaha to cut their own wood. He also includes the towing of the Shreveport from the rapids to Benton, she being unable to stem the current. On this trip of the Emilie she was drawing 4½ feet water, with all through freight, and had over two hundred people on board. He also says that Sioux City steamboatmen have been trying to beat his time ever since, but have failed. His new boat, Paple, now nearing completion, will make her initial trip to Benton next spring, when it is expected the time of the Emilie will be beaten.

THE St. Louis *Evening Dispatch* is responsible for relating the following joke on Captain Wm. Hamelton, of Mound City: Some years since, in '67-68, when Cairo was a "flush" place, Captain Bill Hamelton, of Mound City, was to be found there almost daily. The gallant "Commodore" had then, as he has now, a host of friends in that "burg." Among them was Johnny Patton, well known by all lower river steamboatmen as the genial clerk of the boat store. Captain Hambleton has a weakness for all kinds of game—wild ducks, grouse, snipe, etc. One evening in '67 he was approached by Johnny Patton, as he was seated in his buggy *en route* for home, who remarked that he had a pair of woodcock for him, at the same time placing under the Commodore's buggy seat a package about the size of two such birds would make. Captain H. thanked "Johnny" for the present, pulled the reins and started for Mound City. On his arrival home Captain H. thrilled the buggy over to his stableman, and dived under the seat for the "wild game," which he handed to his good lady, telling her what they were, and who the donor was, further remarking that they "would be so nice for supper." The birds were given a servant to be served up in-tender, when, guess the surprise of the Captain upon being informed by his good lady that all the package contained was a pair of wooden faucets!

The next time Captain H. went to Cairo it was estimated that something more than $5 was spent in "wetting" those birds. The story, though old, never, perhaps, saw print before. It is true, nevertheless.

Steamboatmen's Meeting.

SATURDAY, July 13, 1872.

At a special meeting of the Coal Exchange, held at the office of Miller & Linn, Smithfield street,

On motion, Simpson Horner was called to the chair, and A. Lysle elected Secretary. The object of the meeting was to confer with the officers of the Pennsylvania and Charleston and Virginia Railroads in regard to building a bridge at Port Perry, on the Monongahela river. Mr. Scott, the President of the Pittsburgh, Charleston and Virginia Railroad, being present, stated that the company proposed building the bridge at the foot of Jefferson street, whereas it is desired by the river men, as well as by the Monongahela Navigation Company, that the bridge be built at the foot of Monroe street. On motion, the following committee were appointed, consisting of G. K. Miller, Wm. O'Neil, M. Baily, J. A. Hubbert, and Simpson Horner, to confer with said Scott, and to request him to file a protest against the railroad building said bridge at the foot of Jefferson street; also, to co-operate with the Monongahela Navigation Company to prevent said railroad from putting obstructions in our river, as the nature of the river at this point will not admit a bridge at the foot of Jefferson street would be a very serious obstruction, whereas, by placing it at Monroe street, with a proper width of span, it would not be of objectionable.

On motion a committee, consisting of the following persons, was appointed to confer with Col. W. E. Merrill in regard to having a wing dam built at Merriman Bar: J. F. Bravo, S. Horner and N. J. Bigley.

On motion adjourned.

A. LYSLE, Secretary. S. HORNER, Chairman.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

J K Lanahan, 800 kegs white lead; P Dalmyan, 1 bbls flour; Black & Shaw, 3 bxs hardware; Reese Graff, Bennett & Co, 3 bxs do; S M Cummings, 2 bxs do; Hornbrook & Co, 1 bx do; Lange & Hunt, 24 bxs do; Lockhart & Co, 1 bx do; Jas Dalzell, 1 bx do; Jas Dalzell & Co, 1 bx do; Jas Dalzell & Co, 1 bx do; Jas Dalzell & Co

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Geneva Arbitration.

GENEVA, July 16.—The Board of Arbitration met to-day. A large amount of printed matter was submitted to the Board and exchanged by the agents of Great Britain and the United States. No other business was done, the court adjourning after a session of less than thirty minutes' duration. There is no reason for anticipating a further delay of proceedings, nor is any lengthy controversy expected.

Miscellaneous Disputches.

LONDON, July 17, 6 A. M.—Admiral Alden, U. S. N., who has been visiting this city, rejoined his fleet yesterday at Spithead. The fleet will sail for Antwerp and Hamburg. An influential meeting of Roman Catholics was held in this city last night, the Duke of Norfolk presiding. Resolves were adopted protesting against the action of the Italian government toward the papal authorities and condemning the recent law passed by the German Parliaments proscribing Jesuits.

Lord Francis Napier, who succeeded the late Earl Mayo as Governor General of India *pro tem.*, has been created a peer of the United Kingdom under the title of Baron Ettrick.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 16.—Arrived at Queenstown, Baltic, and at Moville, Trinacria, from New York.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 16, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾ @92⅝. United States bonds—5-20s of '62, 91⅜; do of '64, 92⅜; do of '65, 91⅛; 10-40s, 90. Petroleum—Refined 15s a16d. Linseed oil, 36s 10d a36s 15d.

PARIS, July 16.—Rentes 54 francs 45 centimes. Weather fair and favorable to the crops.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 10½ a10⅝d; Orleans 11a11⅛d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. California white wheat 12s a12s 4d; red winter wheat 12s 1d; receipts of wheat for the last three days 20,000 bushels, of which 12,500 bushels were American. Flour 26s 6d. Corn 26s. Cheese 53s.

ANTWERP, July 16.—Petroleum 45 francs.

CUBAN NEWS.

Valmaseda Sails for Spain—Fort Struck by Lightning and Magazine Exploded.

HAVANA, July 14.—Valmaseda has left for Spain, accompanied by his staff.

Fort Monarca, at Nuevitas, was struck by lightning on the night of the 10th. The magazine exploded and seven soldiers were killed. One rifled cannon was carried fifty yards from the embrasure. The Cuban civil government has granted coolies the right to return to China on certain conditions.

The *Diario* pronounces the Pioneer a pirate, and asserts that the commander of the Moccasin decided her status when captured here.

Two Young Ladies Drowned by a Water Spout.

DENVER, Col., July 16.—A remarkable water spout occurred on the Central City stage road, four miles above Golden City, Colorado, on Sunday afternoon. The torrent of water struck a carriage containing Mr. S. Virden, his wife, sister and a girl named Blood. The girls were both drowned. The body of Miss Virden was found some three miles below the place where the disaster occurred, covered with the sand and debris. Heavy storms of rain and lightning have visited this region and toward New Mexico during the past four days. The telegraph line south of Trinidad is damaged and not working.

The Schutzenfest at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Fully twenty thousand persons attended the concert of the German Imperial band at the Schutzen park to-night. The grounds were beautifully illuminated with Chinese lanterns. The band will give a farewell concert to-morrow night.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Monthly Report—Production—Development—Wells Drilling—Stock and Shipments.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday gives its usual monthly petroleum report. It says the production, as given by stocks and shipments, shows a decrease of about six hundred barrels daily, while the reports, as taken from the wells, show a considerably greater reduction. The decrease occurred principally in Cherry Landing. In this district the production of the wells in the St. Petersburg and Fairview sections fell off very rapidly, and in many instances the reduction reached one-third of the daily yield at the beginning of the month. In the latter section some of the wells which were struck during the last ten days of May, and which started off at 100 to 120 barrels per day, were not at the close of June producing more than fifty barrels daily. In the older part of the Parker's district there was also a decline, and in the entire district there were fewer large producing wells struck than in May. Along the river north of Parker's Landing, there were no important changes in the yield. At Foster farm and at Franklin the production fell off slightly. At Tidioute there was an increase of about twenty barrels. In the Hickory district there was also a slight increase. The yield of the Colorado territory did not alter greatly, but at Dawson No. 1 there was an enlargement of fifty-five barrels. The production of Lower Oil creek, Shamburg, Pleasantville and Cherry run districts was substantially unchanged. On Church run there was a decrease of fifty barrels. In the Octave district the increase was about forty barrels.

THE PRODUCTION.

The production for June is thus tabulated:

	BBLS.
Total shipment of crude for June, 1872, of bbls of 45 gallons each	528,001
Add to reduce to bbls of 42 gallons each	34,500
Total shipment of bbls of 42 gallons each	559,509
Stock on hand June 1st	1,010,392
Stock on hand July 1st	990,229
Deduct decrease on July 1st	20,073
Total production during June	539,436
Average per day in June, 1872, for 30 days	17,749
Average per day in May, 1872	14,806
Daily increase June, 1872, over June, 1871	2,943

DEVELOPMENT.

The number of new wells in process of drilling in the various sections is three hundred and ninety. The principal development was in the Parker's district, there being twenty-five new wells started during the month. Of these the greater portion lie south of the Landing toward Fairview. This belt is also developing in many places over a mile wide, and there is a great inquiry for leases. Without doubt the number of wells started during the present month will exceed those of June. Some of the farms on the upper river and creek districts show a small increase in number of wells going down, but as little attention of operators has been chiefly directed to Parker's the development elsewhere has been slight.

THE STOCK.

The shipments in June were much larger than in the previous month; and, as this was not met by a corresponding increase in production, the stock decreased nearly twenty-one thousand barrels. In some sections the stock at the wells is very heavy. This is especially the case on the lower river, where great difficulty was experienced in getting cars to move the oil, and as the Pipe Company's tanks were full. The following recapitulation is given:

	Barrels.
Stock in iron tanks	494,176
Stock at the wells	237,072
Stock in refiners' hands	85,962
Stock in Pipe Company's tanks	173,019
Total stock	990,229

THE SHIPMENTS.

The total shipments were over forty thousand barrels larger than in the month of May.

	Barrels.
To New York	191,335
Cleveland	117,300
Boston	3,643
Philadelphia	60,647
Pittsburgh	111,652
Other points	43,423
Total	528,001

THE "COURIER'S" REPORT.

The Titusville *Courier* reports the production for the month, 539,473 bbls; average per day, 17,982 bbls; average per day for June, 1871, 15,696 bbls; decrease of June from May, 523 bbls.

A Singularly Deliberate Suicide.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

COSHOCTON, Ohio, July 15, 1872.

George Factor, Jr., of this village, suicided yesterday in the following approved manner: Having lost a horse Saturday evening, he was requested by his father to take another horse and go in search of the lost one yesterday (Sunday) morning, which he did. After riding about five miles it is supposed he tied the horse with the halter strap, and putting the bridle rein around his own neck, mounted the horse, tied the bridle to a limb above him and started the living gallows from under him. His feet were within ten inches of the ground when found. No doubt the act was premeditated, as his watch and pocket-book were found in the stable this morning. No reason known for the act.

An enormous vintage is expected in California this year. It is estimated that between nine and ten million gallons of wine will be made, besides the vast quantity of grapes that will be manufactured into brandy.

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

Land Slide.

Last evening a large quantity of earth slid down from the hill side above the Connellsville Railroad track, nearly opposite Everson & Preston's mill, Soho. The track was detained several hours while laborers removed the obstruction.

Discord.

Mayor Blackmore had before him yesterday morning Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Morgan and Absolom Davis, on a charge of disorderly conduct. The two men are traveling musicians, and had stopped for the previous night at the Morgan hotel on Grant street, where a row was inaugurated, which attracted the attention of the police, and the two men and woman were arrested. The Morgans paid slight fines, and Davis went to jail for five days.

THE COLORED VOTERS.

The City Executive Committee—An Active Canvass Delegates to the State Convention, Etc.

The colored voters of Pittsburgh have entered very actively upon the work of the campaign, and much has already been accomplished. The City Executive Committee is composed of forty-seven active members, under the Presidency of G. S. Woodson, a most energetic and competent officer. Five ward meetings have already been held, and Grant Tanner Clubs have been organized at each meeting. The principal club is called the Grand Central, of the Eighth ward, and is under the leadership of James H. Johnson. The colored voters are about to organize a large "marching phalanx," which will form an important auxiliary in the campaign.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The City Committee recently issued a call for the election of delegates from the several sub-districts, who are to meet and choose seven delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, August 20. These elections were held on Monday evening, and resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen:

First ward—Nathan Jones, G. S. Woodson.
Second ward—A. B. Lloyd, R. P. Thompson.
Third ward—James W. Owens, Thos. Sayles.
Fourth ward—F. J. Hall, Lewis F. Woodson.
Fifth ward—Henry Bennett, Alfred Matthews.
Sixth ward—Henry Harris.
Seventh ward—G. W. Massey, Charles Jones, Jr.; Alfred Hawkins, George Lovett.
Eighth ward—A. D. Johnston, Lemuel Googins, James H. Johnston, F. J. Harris, Isaac C. Harris, Wm. Shelby, John W. Askins, John Hatfield.
Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards—Charles E. Hill.
Eleventh ward—Adam Watkins, B. Brown.
Thirteenth ward—William Simpson, Thomas Gatewood.
Fourteenth ward—Fred. Reagan, George Burkett.
Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards—W. L. Miller.
Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards—J. Carson, Grandison Singleton, Thomas Hankley.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Sterrett.

In this court, yesterday, the following business was transacted:

John Frie refer ed, indicted for passing a forged check, was found guilty.

John Keefner entered a plea of *nole contendere* to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday.

Henry Shields was tried on a charge of larceny by bailee. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Edward Merriman, charged with assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, entered a plea of *nole contendere* to the count charging simple assault and battery.

Peter McCullough was tried on a charge of selling liquor without license. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed the county to pay the costs.

Jacob Groves was indicted for obtaining three dollars under false representations. The jury out.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. John Cornyn, indicted for larceny by bailee. The suit grew out of a horse trade. A verdict of not guilty was rendered by the jury under instructions of the Court.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. J. A. Strain, a nolle pros. was allowed on payment of costs.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Dennis Allen and Frank Shanley, charged with con piracy, upon payment of costs.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

John Irwin,	Henry Behring,
Bridget Flynn,	James B. Cassiday,
James Giles, 2 cases,	Samuel Hains,
Fred. Richter,	Casper Silverman,
David Ambrose,	Wm. Watkins,
Samuel Feets, 2 cases,	Wm. Walker,
Michael Cassidy,	Jos. Whitney,
Patrick Kenny,	John Meyler,
Eugene McGarley,	John Meyers,
John Neuman, et. al.,	Fred. Bowers,
G. C. Creaks,	Geo. Rush.

A Madman's Leap.

At an early hour yesterday morning a man named Garnett Eustace jumped from the roof of Wigzell's hotel, on Butler street, while suffering from an attack of *mania a potu*. He had taken a room at the hotel on the previous evening, and although he acted strangely at the time it was not suspected that there was anything particularly wrong with him. About midnight Mr. Wigzel heard an unusual noise in the room occupied by Eustace, and on visiting it found his lodger a raving maniac. He had torn up the bedclothes and scattered them about the room. Mr. Wigzel, on seeing the state of affairs, went down stairs to get some aid for the purpose of securing the man. During his absence Eustace gained the roof of the house, and from there jumped to the sidewalk below. He fractured both legs and otherwise injured himself severely. He was taken to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for treatment. The injured man resided in Allegheny, where he has a large family.

A Midnight Visit.

Last evening Mary Trovillo appeared before Mayor Blackmore and made an information against James Tart, charging him with assault and battery. Complainant stated that she resided at No. 101 Water street, and "takes in washing" for a living. Her husband, Charles Trovillo, is absent from the city. She had been in the habit of washing shirts for the said Tart, and yesterday he called and left a shirt with her, and at the same time asked her what time she slept in. She told him, and he left. About midnight, while in bed, she was awakened by some one seizing hold of her and shaking her. She cried "Murder," and then heard a voice say, "Mary;" but she did not obey the order, and the man left. Mrs. Trovillo is quite certain that the party who aroused her from her slumbers was none other than Tart. Officer Scott has a warrant for the defendant's arrest.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Yesterday afternoon the Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting at the St. Charles Hotel. In the absence of Hon. S. J. Randall, John W. Horner was called to the chair. An election of two of contested seats within the party line, Frank L. Moore and the contestant, Richard Ludlow, were both admitted to seats, as members of the committee from the Second District.

What the committee did for was not visible to the naked eye as no business of any importance was transacted. The committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Brakeman Injured.

William Beckwith, brakeman on the Cincinnati express, west, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, met with a terrible accident yesterday at George's Station, a short distance east of Greensburg. The rear car of the train had become uncoupled, and Mr. Beckwith was adjusting the link for the purpose of recoupling it, when, from some cause or other, the engineer backed down, catching Mr. Beckwith between the bumpers. He was so severely crushed that the blood ran from his mouth and nose. The unfortunate man was taken to Greensburg and tenderly cared for.

Temperance Meeting.

An auxiliary society of the Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance was organized last evening in the Union M. E. Church, Fifth ward, Allegheny. The meeting was conducted by Mr. Ingham, President, and Mr. Ingham, Secretary of the Central Alliance. After the usual religious exercises an address was delivered by the Rev. Wm. Greenough. The Pledge was then circulated and received forty-six signatures, after which the meeting adjourned with the benediction as pronounced by the Rev. J. Gregory.

A Knock Down Argument.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. McMeal, it is alleged, called on P. Schindecker, a confectioner doing business on Diamond alley, and disputed upon a bill which had been rendered him. Words led to blows and the physician knocked the confectioner down. The latter, in gaining his perpendicular, visited the office of Alderman McMasters and made an information against the doctor for assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

July 16, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Rise. Depth.	Feet.	Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Inch.
St. Paul	....	0	0	0	0
Fort Benton	4.5	0	0	0	7
Omaha	13.0	0	0	0	0
Davenport	4.8	0	0	0	0
Leavenworth	11.3	0	0	0	7
Keokuk	5.7	0	0	0	2
Cairo, Ills	25.2	0	0	0	9
St. Louis, Mo	16.0	0	0	0	3
Memphis, Tenn	19.0	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	6.9	0	10	0	0
Louisville, Ky	12.9	0	0	0	1
Memphis, Tenn	19.0	0	0	0	2
Vicksburg, Miss	18.8	0	0	0	3
Natchez, La	....	0	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	3.0	0	5	0	0
New Orleans, La	....	0	0	0	0

NOTE: Nashville—Above low water.
New Orleans—Below high water mark.
*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—River seven feet six inches and rising. Departed—Arlington, St. Louis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—River stationary, with three feet eleven inches water in the canal, and one foot eleven inches in the chute. Cloudy with frequent showers. Business very dull. Arrived—Henry Probasco, St. Louis; A. J. Baker, New Orleans. Departed—Henry Probasco, Cincinnati; Eddyville, Cairo; A. J. Baker and H. C. Wilson, Pittsburgh.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, July 16.—Cloudy, with rain during the day; mercury 88. River stationary. Up—Idlewild, Fayette and Wm. Cowan. Down—Mary Ament, Grey Eagle, Anna, Minnesota, Pink Varnie, Arkansas Belle, Rapidan No. 2 and Cowan. They generally had fair trips. Business fair.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 16.—Arrived—Potomac, New Orleans; City of Chester, St. Louis. Departed—Yeager, New Orleans; City of Augusta, Memphis; Potomac, Cincinnati. The river has fallen two inches. Showery until two this afternoon; cloudy to-night; mercury 84.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Arrived—Muscatine and Red Wing, St. Paul; Andy Johnson, Keokuk. Departed—Wilson, Dubuque; Josephine, St. Paul; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg. River falling again slowly. Cloudy and oppressively warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 16.—Cloudy and warm. River falling. Departed—City of Vicksburg, St. Louis; Thomas H. Allen, Little Rock.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 16.—Down—City of Quincy and Gov. Allen. Up—John Kyle and Colorado. River falling. Warm and clear.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—Arrived—City of Cairo, St. Louis. Departed—H. S. Turner, Cincinnati; John F. Tolle and Lady Lee, St. Louis. Clear; thermometer 94 at noon.

COTTON MARKETS.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, July 16.—Cotton quiet and in light demand; middling 22¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 16.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 22c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, July 16.—Cotton nominal; middling 22c.

Norfolk.

NORFOLK, VA., July 16.—Cotton dull; middling 22¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Cotton quiet; middling 24c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—Cotton—Good ordinary 20¾c; low middling 21¾c; middling 22¼c.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 16.—Beef cattle—receipts 343; a fair amount of business done, but prices declined ¼a¾c ₩ lb; sales of choice at $9 50a10 00; extra $8 75a9 00; first quality $7 25a8 50; second do $5 50a6 50; third do $4 00a5 00. Sheep and lambs —receipts 4,473, many of which were lambs, which sold from $9 00 to $11 00, according to quality; sales in lots at $4 50a6 00 each; extra $6 50a10 00.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—Sugar firm; fair to fully fair 9¾a10¼c. Coffee dull at 16¾a19¾c.

Twice Charged.

Last night officers Fowler and Wilsonburn arrested Thomas Sweeney at the "Honest Old Abe" tavern, Water street, where he was endeavoring to whip somebody. He was taken to the lock-up and committed for the night. Sweeney is also wanted to answer for the larceny of some money from a man named Irvin, Cook at the County Home. This notwithstanding, it is alleged, was committed some weeks ago at Roricks tavern, near the foot of Wood street. Defendant will have a hearing to-day.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CAPS, capes and torches will soon be in order.

ALDERMAN JOSEPH A. BUTLER is acting Coroner.

TWENTY-SEVEN unfortunates were interviewed by the Mayor yesterday morning.

SCHAMBOAT men looked jovial yesterday at the prospect of a coal boat rise.

HENRY MCAFEE was sent to Claremont for thirty days on a charge of drunkenness.

HON. CARL SCHURZ arrived here from the East yesterday. He took the first train for Illinois.

THERE is a plentiful lack of amusements in this city.

ONLY two circuses have visited our city this season. Happy Pittsburgh!

CLEVELAND is afflicted with "Dark Friday," which beat a retreat from this city on last Saturday night.

ANNA SCHRIMP charges Lena Keep, before Alderman Taylor with the larceny of some bed clothes. Accused gave bail for a hearing.

BIDDERS for the building of the Brilliant Hill reservoirs will know who receives the contract tomorrow.

THE Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Railway is one thousand second hundred and twenty-five feet in length.

THE band of the *Garde Republique* is expected here next week. A couple of concerts will be given.

ONE hundred and eighty-eight dollars has been subscribed for the benefit of old Mr. Stacks, father of the murdered policeman.

SUPERINTENDENT Pellegroon, of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, has so far recovered from his late accident as to be able to be about.

PASSENGER travel on the railroads leading to and from our city is very heavy. Nearly all the trains yesterday departed in two sections.

A NEW house is to be erected at Brushton. Some twenty-six cottages are also to be erected at the same point.

THE body of young Fisher, drowned in the Monongahela near Pan No. 1 on Monday, has not yet been recovered.

GEN. HOWARD and a delegation of Apache Indians were at the Union depot for a few minutes yesterday, on their way West.

JOHN GARRY was arrested yesterday by officer Gebhart for trespassing in the Allegheny Parks. The usual fine was imposed.

THE Rev. R. H. Fulton, of Baltimore, passed through the city yesterday morning, *en route* to Fayette county, where he expects to spend his summer vacation.

JOHN DICKSON was fined fifty dollars by the Mayor yesterday for disorderly conduct. He preferred to work the fine out, and was sent to Claremont for thirty days.

THE great, original and only John Smith was sentenced to the workhouse for thirty days yesterday, by the Mayor, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

TO DAY the employees in the machine shop and polishing department of the American Iron Works, with their wives and families, go up the Monongahela on a holiday excursion.

YESTERDAY morning, the silverware found by Officer Eckolf in Spring alley, was discovered to be the property of Mr. Caulfield, of 328 Penn avenue. The thief is still at large.

SENATOR HENDRICKS passed through the city yesterday, *en route* for his home in Indiana. George Francis Train, "next President, &c.," was on board the same train, bound somewhere.

GEO. HERMAN had a couple of fingers crushed between two cog wheels at Shoenberger's mills yesterday. Dr. Clark found it necessary to amputate the injured members.

A MAN named Armheim made information last evening before Mayor Callow against Joseph Henry for beating and abusing his wife. Warrant issued.

THE Republican Vigilance Committee of the First ward met last night and took active measures looking toward the success of the coming campaign.

ALDERMAN TAYLOR caused the arrest of Lena Keep yesterday, charged on oath of Maria Mason with the larceny of an alpaca dress valued at six dollars. Defendant gave bail for a hearing.

HENRY BUTLER, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, is justly proud of the working of the new alarm telegraph machinery. The gentleman gave it his every attention, from its inception until its completion.

JOHN KEEFER, who jumped from a car on the Mt. Oliver Inclined Plane, a distance of thirty feet, down an embankment, thereby sustaining severe injuries, was somewhat improved last evening.

THE steel wire used in hauling the cars of the Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Railway has stretched about one hundred feet since it was tested on Friday last.

THE conspiracy case of the Journeymen shoemakers against Allen and Frank Shaw was terminated yesterday in the Criminal Court, a *nolle prosequi* being entered on the record.

YESTERDAY a Washington county officer was in the city endeavoring to find the scamp who robbed the corner store, Logan hall, of the new Four Horse in that county. The value of the property stolen was not great.

AN unfortunate cripple, named G. R. Miller, was picked up in the Diamond Square, last evening, in a state of intoxication. He was conveyed to the lock-up in a wheelbarrow and furnished with a cell for the night.

MRS. CALLOW, mother of Mayor Callow, arrived in Allegheny last evening, and is now at the residence of the Mayor, on Fifth avenue. Mrs. Callow is about eighty-two years of age, and resides in Kansas.

ALDERMAN O'DONNELL issued warrants yesterday for the arrest of John Gordon, his wife and William Taylor, charging them with the larceny of Eliza Norrington and threatening to shoot her and otherwise terrifying her. Case to-day.

F. O. SWARTZWELDER, who resides at Shady Side, alleged before Alderman McMasters yesterday that a woman named Mary Ann Cullen had threatened to fire to his house, and also to scald his children. The usual bail was made out.

LAST night officers Wisenburn and Fowler arrested John Dewain at a tavern on Penn street, on a charge of larceny preferred by Sarah Dougherty. The alleged larceny, that of a finger ring, was committed on the 13th of July. Defendant was committed for a hearing.

BETWEEN nine and ten o'clock last night the rain washed away a portion of Mount Oliver road, beside, near Bailey's Hollow, South Pittsburgh, upon the track of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway. The cars were detained a couple of hours.

YESTERDAY George Lutz made an information before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham, charging two unknown men with the larceny of a pocket-book containing fifty dollars, on Carson street, on last Sunday night. The matter is in the hands of the police.

TWO informations, one for assault and battery and the other for disorderly conduct, were preferred yesterday before Alderman Strain by Minnie Cumeal against Minnie Tirney. The parties reside at Rook's castle, at the Point. They were arrested and held for a hearing.

YESTERDAY morning about eleven o'clock, a horse attached to a wagon belonging to John Cochran, a carpenter doing business at Pennsylvania avenue and Allegheny, took fright near the shop and dashed down the avenue. The horse was finally pulled up by the bumpers. He was so severely crushed that the blood ran from his mouth and nose. The unfortunate man was taken to Greensburg and tenderly cared for.

TWO additional stores are being placed on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad building, on the corner of Penn avenue and Eleventh street. During the progress of the work the roof now covering the building will remain, so that the occupancy of the several offices will not be interfered with.

WORK on the new drinking fountain to be erected in the Allegheny Parks by the temperance men, will be commenced to-day. It is located in the Lower Park, just below Ohio street. The well will be about twenty feet deep, and the cost of pipe two hundred and fifty feet long. The insuring cost of water. The fountain is of very handsome design, and when in operation will be very appreciated by the citizens.

A MAN named James Packer, lodged an information yesterday before Alderman Richert against John Reichenbach, manufacturer of artificial limbs, for larceny as bailee. The prosecutor alleged that he left a truss at the store of the defendant to have it repaired, but when he called for it he refused to return it, but insisted on him purchasing a new one. A warrant was issued.

ABOUT one o'clock this morning a respectably dressed man was found lying dead drunk on the pavement in front of a saloon on Wood street, a few doors below Fifth avenue. His pockets were turned inside out, and some private papers and a bank book belonging to the deceased found lying by his side. He was taken to the station house for the night. The police are of the opinion that he has been robbed. He will be better able to explain when he returns to consciousness this morning.

IT is complained that the ordinance relating to the sale of bread in this city has been allowed to become a dead letter. The ordinance says that bread sold within this city shall be sold by weight, as follows, viz: every "loaf" shall weigh two pounds, avoirdupois; every "twist" shall weigh two pounds, avoirdupois; and every "roll" shall weigh one pound, avoirdupois; and every baker or other person making or offering for sale any loaf, twist, or roll of bread of less weight than is prescribed will be fined and have forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each offense.

THE *Press* of Burlington, Vermont, has the following in addition to what has already been published in relation to Co. Stockton: This case came up for hearing Wednesday, before Judge Smalley. The counsel for the libelant read an affidavit to the effect that the writ of *habeas corpus* be dismissed on the ground that the Federal Courts and Judges had no jurisdiction of the case. After hearing the arguments of counsel, the judge overruled the motion, holding that he had, from the Federal statutes, jurisdiction of the case. Whereupon the counsel for the Asylum asked for time to prepare their hearing as to the merits, and the further hearing was postponed until next month.

For indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MWF

Homeopathic Vermifuge.

Sold at the drug stores. Price 25 cents.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.'s.

Dr. Harris's Summer Cordial

Cures Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

The Leading Furniture House.

The furniture house of Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue, east of the railroad crossing, has been so long established and possesses such unequaled facilities for supplying the best descriptions of furniture of whatever kind, at the lowest prices, that it is almost universally conceded to be the leading furniture house of Pittsburgh. This firm are extensive manufacturers as well as heavy dealers in eastern made furniture, and can supply home made and eastern articles with equal facilities and at correspondingly low prices. Give them a call.

Cheap Organ.

Those wishing a rare bargain in an organ will do well to read the list of cheap organs found elsewhere in these columns, which Messrs. S. Hamilton & Co. are selling at less than half price in order to make room for new stock.

Great Closing Out Sale

At W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market street.—All summer goods must be marked down to close out the stock.

Ladies' white suits.
Ladies' buff linen suits.
Ladies' drab suits.
Ladies' wrappers.
Ladies' suits of all kinds, very cheap.
Misses white suits.
Ladies' night dresses.
Ladies' chemises and drawers.
Ladies' white skirts, aprons, overskirts, &c.
One of the best corsets in the city for $1 00.
Special bargains will be given in all our goods to close out the remainder of summer goods.

W. W. Moorhead, 81 Market street.
W. W. Moorhead, 81 Market street. WFS

One Fine

French cylinder desk, finished and for sale at the furniture warehouse of Joseph Meyer & Son, 412 and 414 Penn avenue, east of the railroad crossing.

Second-hand Church and Parlor Organs at Bargains.

Double Bank Mason & Hamlin, nearly new, original cost $600, will be sold for	$225 00
Large and elegant Smith, American organ, four sets reeds, eleven stops, rosewood case, cost $475, will be sold at	180 00
Double reed Prince organ, five octave, three stops, for	65 00
Double reed Mason & Hamlin, five octave for	70 00
Double reed, Mason & Hamlin, five octave, for	60 00
Single reed Smith organ, five octave for	40 00
Double reed Burdett, five octave, two stops, cost $195, will be sold for	90 00
Double reed Prince Organ, fine walnut finish, six stops, cost $235, only used a few months, will be sold for	110 00
Also a Mason & Hamlin rosewood cabinet organ, hardly a scratch on it, cost $180, will be sold for	85 00

These and a large lot more that have been exchanged for the celebrated Taylor & Farley Celestes, which must be sold inside the next ten days, to make room for a new stock. Call on or address at once S. Hamilton & Co., 51 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, sign of Celestes.

Prof. Thompson's Institute.

Gratifying evidences of the appreciation of this excellent school are daily multiplying. Although by his absence from the city during the interval of ten years, the principal of this school has enjoyed the prestige of forty successful labor in the educational field here, yet by the aid of an army of friends, his former pupils, he is fast regaining his original status. No better institution can be found in the two cities than this. Parents may rest assured that their children will be trained to think and know.

We commend Prof. T.'s circulars to such as are seeking a good school. His rooms are on the third floor of the Penfield Temperance hall, Nos. 53 and 55 Ninth street, Pittsburgh.

DIED.

COWLEY.—Tuesday morning, the 16th inst., of cholera infantum, L. ZETE D., infant daughter of D. and M. M. Cowley.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Penn, east of Denison avenue, Twentieth ward, (East Liberty), on THURSDAY, the 18 h inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

CARRIAGES $5. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Hest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $6,337,489 83.
DS. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
(ree Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
ose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Cast Iron Cellar Grates, Sash Weights, Hollowed Tops, Lamps on hand. Office and Works near Ontee Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,
AT $35 TO $300
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
$8 TO $125.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $825. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $5. Rifles, $5 to $50. Sporting Goods, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols repaired. Send for Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to all parts of the country.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
179 Smithfield street.
☞ Sign of the Big Gun.

AFFLICTED
Pause and consider whether it is better for your present trouble and future health to use the SAMARITAN'S GIFT, or be gorged with the quack's Balsam Copaiba, which drug is a sure to fail, having a horrid taste and still more disgusting smell. The grand and most important part of the Samaritan's Gift is its certainty of cure in the short time of from two to four days, besides being pleasant to take, having no smell or unpleasant taste and can be used without the knowledge of the most intimate acquaintance. The Gift is the only known remedy that can be depended on.
Main packages $2; female $3. Sent by mail to any address.
JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, Agent.

INSURANCE.
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1850. Charter Perpetual.
TRUSTEES.
GEORGE W. HILL, PHILIP R. MINGLE,
ALEX'R. WHILDIN, JOHN A. G. CAMPBELL,
GEORGE NUGENT, JOHN WANAMAKER,
HON. JAMES POLLOCK, ISAAC HAZELHURST,
J. EDGAR THOMSON, JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS, HENRY K. BENNETT,
L. M. WHILDIN.
GEORGE W. HILL, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treas.
SAML. W. SPENCER, Gen'l Agent,
No. 96½ FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.
L. T. PARK, Special Agent.

Western Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849
CAPITAL.....$225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
Office—Fifth National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood Street.
DIRECTORS;
Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison, David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke, John R. McCune,
A. W. Loomis, D. Hosea,
Phillip Reymer, Joseph Kirkpatrick.
H. Sellers McKee,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

People's Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. Corner Wood street and Fifth avenue.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Merchandise generally.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as low rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, William Phillips,
John F. Parke, Samuel P. Shriver,
Jared M. Brooke, Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
Wm. P. Lang, Wm. Vankirk,
C. H. Love, James D. Verner,
Samuel McCrickart, Charles Arbuckle,
James Herdman.
JOHN WATT.....President.
JOHN E. PARKE.....Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER.....Secretary.

Monongahela Insurance Co.
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL.....$175,000
Insures against